



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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8 November 1991

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Rwanda

New, Seventh Political Party Legalized 7 Nov

EA0711221091 *Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French*
1115 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Text] A new political party, the seventh, has just been legalized in Rwanda by the minister of interior and communal development. The party, the Labor Rally for Democracy [Rassemblement Travailleur pour la Democratie], the RTD, has been officially launched on 7 November. Its leader is Emmanuel Nizeyimana, chairman of the RTD provisional executive committee.

Zaire

Nigerian Minister Comments on Talks; Situation

LD0711174291 *Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television Network in French* 1228 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Interview with Muhammadu Nasko, Nigerian federal capital territories minister, by correspondent (Kipolongo Mokambio) on 7 November; place not given—recorded, in English with simultaneous French translation]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Muhammadu Nasko, Nigerian federal capital territories minister, was received twice yesterday by President Mobutu Sese Seko. He conveyed a message from the Nigerian head of state and current OAU, Chairman Ibrahim Babangida, to his Zairian counterpart. Let us listen to the Nigerian foreign minister (title as heard) speaking to (Kipolongo Mokambio).

[Nasko] President Babangida, as the president of Nigeria and also in his capacity as OAU chairman, has entrusted me to express his interest in the current events taking place in Zaire, and to express to the president the OAU's view concerning this problem. The OAU appeals for peace so that all the country's problems are solved in a peaceful way. [passage omitted]

I have a feeling that the two sides want a national conference, and a peaceful solution to whatever problem there is. It must be stressed to the opposition leaders that it is time to build Africa. [passage omitted]

[(Mokambio)] Who precisely did you meet among the opposition members?

[Nasko] I saw the leader of the Sacred Union, Mr. Tshisekedi. I also met Mr. Karl-I-Bond, and also Mr. (Bulayati). All these people would want a national conference, and most of them promised not to do anything to disturb the situation, and not to ridicule the president.

[(Mokambio)] Will there be other meetings after this one?

[Nasko] The OAU chairman is following the situation, and if he asks me to return here to continue the meetings, I will do so, of course.

[(Mokambio)] Has any party, within this country or outside, asked the OAU to do anything specifically?

[Nasko] Well, I will not speak for the parties. I am sure that the party leaders should be able to give you an answer to that question. Maybe the OAU troops should come to Zaire, however, this request has not been made yet by Zairian authorities. The OAU secretary general did not say anything about this issue to President Babangida, the current OAU chairman.

Mobutu: Elections Needed Within 'Four Months'

AB0811094591 *Libreville Africa No. 1 in French*
0730 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Text] Marshall Mobutu has again talked to the press. Yesterday, in Kinshasa, the Zairian head of state spoke, among others things, of his desire to organize elections within the next few months. Lucien Mpoumbou has the report:

[Mpoumbou] We must go to the polls immediately: not tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, but within the next four months, for example. This is, word for word, what the Zairian head of state said to our colleagues of Radio France Internationale. The intentions revealed by Marshall Mobutu result from the need for the country he heads to urgently resolve the serious economic, social, and political crisis it is currently experiencing, as some of its Western partners cannot, for the time being, do very much to help it out of the woods.

This is the case of the United States, in particular, which says it will resume cooperation with Zaire only if a democratically formed transition government is put in place in Kinshasa. This explains why Washington, which partly accommodates President Mobutu, has asked him to leave to an opposition government the task of running the affairs of the country and organizing free and fair elections. Certainly, the Americans—represented here by Herman Cohen, the distinguished secretary of state for African Affairs—who believe that Zaire's fundamental problem is the mismanagement of public finances and human rights violations, are also aware that they will have little influence on Kinshasa unless they act in concert with the French and the Belgians, who have also suspended all forms of assistance and cooperation with Marshall Mobutu's country.

Defense Minister Interviewed on Security

LD0711182191 *Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television Network in French* 2017 GMT 6 Nov 91

[Interview with Defense Minister N'gbanda Nzambo Ko Atumba by program presenters (Chilumba) and (Bafouka Rozamuzi) in the "Full Fire" program studio; date not given; from the "Full Fire" program—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [(Chilumba)] (Bafouka Rozamuzi) and I have invited Mr. N'gbanda Nzambo Ko Atumba, minister of national defense and the head of the security forces, to this platform. [passage omitted]

You are the second civilian minister to be in charge of men in uniform. Do you feel at ease, sir? Is your accepting the post at this time a way for the president to thank you for the loyal and good service you gave him during the last five or six years you spent with national security?

[N'gbanda] Thank you, Mr. (Chilumba). [passage omitted] Do I feel at ease among men in uniform? They are Zairians. I do not see why I should feel uneasy among Zairians. I am not in charge of foreigners.

Second, you asked if it this post is a reward. I do not know, because it is the head of state who chooses his helpers, at his discretion. The Defense Department is the private domain of the head of state. I see it as a mark of confidence, because I do not think that being in charge of the Department of National Defense and Territorial Security is a gift. It is a call to fight. It is a sacrifice. [passage omitted]

[(Chilumba)] My second question goes right to the heart of things: Who put the bombs in the Zaire printing houses? Have your investigators had time to analyze the kind of bombs placed in the Zaire printing houses? Where did they come from? Are there any civilians who know how to use them? It is strange, and even difficult, to find this sort of military materiel among civilians. [passage omitted]

[N'gbanda] [passage omitted] I want to answer your question, but I will raise the problem of methodology, because the progress of the inquiry can only be explained if we put it in its global context. You ask about the bombing of ELIMA and the items used. Obviously, explosives were used, but the question we should ask is where these explosives came from. These incidents happened after 23 and 24 September. Since you are journalists, I suppose you made a complete inquiry. You will have noted that the arms depot of (Kokolo) camp was looted. Army uniforms were taken away by persons unknown. It is impossible to know now who stole what. You know quite well what happened on those two days. Weapons and military materiel were taken, including explosives. We cannot say that identifying the explosives would automatically determine the user. [passage omitted] The ELIMA incident is only one incident in the cycle of violence we are experiencing. An inquiry is underway. [passage omitted]

[(Chilumba)] Mr. Minister, before letting my colleague ask questions, I want to ask if Zaire is in a state of siege, because we can see so many soldiers all over the place. Are we in a state of siege?

[N'gbanda] Mr. (Chilumba), you have just said that we are going through a troubled period. You know that we do not only see the militarymen about which you spoke, but we also see foreign contingents. They add to the number of national soldiers about which you are complaining. This means that there is a problem. It is the government and the head of state who asked for the withdrawal of this military presence and allowed the national militarymen to assume the security of property

and the people. This is the aim of our talk today—to see how we are going to be able to handle this security issue. Should there not be any militarymen, who will guarantee this security? [passage omitted]

[(Chilumba)] Do you think that Zaire in 1959 or 1960 was different from today's Zaire, and that today's political elite, who call for violence, do not necessarily obtain results?

[N'gbanda] You surprise me. If there are no results, then how do you explain the events of the 23d and 24th? How do you explain the present situation? Do you think that it comes from an external factor? Is it the foreigners who came and pillaged, or did it come from within, from ourselves? How do you think the incident started?

[(Chilumba)] One more question. Do you think that if this plundering took place on 23 and 24 September, it is because politicians called on the soldiers to carry out acts of plundering?

[N'gbanda] I will tell you this. Let us not simplify things. I gave you the problem in its global perspective. If you want us to enter into the details, there are several factors that come into play. We can mention them. We have the country's economic crisis. [passage omitted] This crisis is used to tell Zairians to destroy even more. [passage omitted]

The crisis is there and has been used. The fact that this crisis has been used to call the Zairians and to call the soldiers to go down to the street is because we have created the circumstances. Pamphlets have been circulated in military bases. If you do not know this, let me inform you of it. There have been contacts. I am telling you this because I have the files. There has been contact by politicians who were using soldiers to lead on and make their friends aware of the situation. You know that in sociology this is an easy phenomenon. Under the present circumstances one only needs to use a small handful to have the effect of leading a crowd, and this is what we have seen. [passage omitted]

[(Chilumba)] The possibility of a civil war is more and more becoming a likelihood in our country. These are rumors, but they becoming more plausible every day because of the cycle of violence you have described. violence that has become uncontrollable. Do you think Zaire will cross this dangerous boundary?

[N'gbanda] [passage omitted] What you are calling rumors are stronger than rumors. That is true. Today there is what I call a lack of political culture, which is very serious. There are indeed politicians and political leaders who are trying to bring about a civil war. I know this, as the person in charge of security. We are going to fight it. First of all, we want to fight it at the grassroots level, at the level of those they want to use as tools. [passage omitted]

We are running a risk if we do nothing to dismantle this work—I would call it diabolical—aimed at bringing about civil war. [passage omitted]

[(Chilumba)] Could you explain what is meant by the hibou phenomenon [owl phenomenon—death squadrons]. Do they exist? [passage omitted]

[N'gbanda] I hear about the concept exactly like you. I would be curious to hear somebody explain the concept of hibou to me. What is the hibou? [passage omitted]

[(Chilumba)] They kidnap people and they kill quickly. A unit is reported to have been formed by these criminals to operate secretly, especially during the night, and to carry out terrorist acts. These are things that are reported. I think that the prime minister must have heard about it.

[N'gbanda] This is political cynism. As you know, there are two forms of terrorism: active terrorism and psychological terrorism. The latter is even more harmful than the former. What you say is psychological terrorism. This is very dangerous. Those who practice it are experts, and they know it. They know why they should do it. They do it in order to create the psychosis of fear. You know that at the level of terrorism, psychological action on the population is much more harmful than the attacks with plastic bombs. One can kill two, three, four, or five people, perhaps a hundred, but with psychological actions one affects all the people.

[(Chilumba)] Do you think that the hibou phenomenon does not exist?

[N'gbanda] I would like us first to agree on what is meant by the so-called hibou phenomenon.

[(Chilumba)] There are kidnappings and murders. I wonder if reports reach you.

[N'gbanda] You are a journalist and prepared this program, so name cases of kidnappings and inquiries whose conclusions have established the hibou phenomenon. I tell you that I have no evidence about the hibou phenomenon as such. But I can talk to you about the hibou phenomenon as I think I see it. You could say that you are the regime, or perhaps according to the current jargon, you protect the regime. I am not here to protect anybody. I am here today to inform the Zairian people about the truth. I think you should help to inform the Zairian people about the truth. [passage omitted]

[(Chilumba)] Are your hands free to act?

[N'gbanda] I think that recently you have followed my activities. I may surprise you, but you know that all the activities, all the meetings, including the summoning of the Higher Council on Defense over which I presided. Today I met with the Justice Department, with the high civil and military magistrates. I summoned all the governors who are here. I met the governor of Kinshasa and the commissioners of the various zones. Whose permission did I ask? No one's. This falls within my powers. I know my powers. I must exercise them fully. If I cannot exercise them, I will leave.

[(Chilumba)] We see you talking about the security and the protection of property and people. Is this the the security of a regime or Zairian territory?

[N'gbanda] I would not say that it is simply Zairian territory. Which regime, at the moment, would you want us to secure? There is no regime at the moment; we are in transition. We are going toward the Third Republic. There is no regime that we should secure. [passage omitted]

[(Chilumba)] The national conference will take place next week. What will the security conditions be in which this national forum will take place?

[N'gbanda] [passage omitted] A number of measures have indeed been taken, to do with the Army and the legal authorities. Yesterday I asked the governors, especially the governors of the zones in Kinshasa, to decree a Security Week, beginning this Wednesday, throughout Kinshasa. I told them to explain to the population. [passage omitted] When citizens have understood and grasped the republican and democratic values we are striving for, I think the conference can be held under very good conditions. [passage omitted] Security is not the number of soldiers you put around the People's Palace. If the mentality and mood of the people inside is a mood of violence and intolerance and anarchy, you can put a million soldiers around. Those people will be under physical security, but they will be mentally ill as far as their balance is concerned, as far as values are concerned, and will be unable to do good work. The soldiers can be outside, but inside the people can hit each other.

[(Chilumba)] [Passage omitted] Assume that it will be a sovereign national conference. Suppose it decides to reduce the powers of the president, that you should leave the Defense Ministry, that the Presidential Special Division forces or the Civil Guard should be disbanded. Do you think the army will be able to maintain discipline, since it is an army of the people?

[N'gbanda] [Passage omitted] The Army is at the service of the people, and the Army exists to preserve public order. [passage omitted] The Army is not there to impose a view on the sovereign national conference. The sovereign national conference is made up of Zairians, of the Zairian elite, who have to make the big choices. I think the aims of the sovereign national conference have been clearly defined. We want to lay down the foundations for a truly sovereign Third Republic. [passage omitted]

[(Chilumba)] There are some specialized units within the Zairian Armed Forces that are overarmed, while the bulk is underequipped. How do you see this situation?

[N'gbanda] [Passage omitted] I think what should happen here is that some units could be used in production and some units will have a strategic mission known only to those responsible for protecting the territory. We are not going to give journalists the plan for the defense of Zaire. That does not even happen in Europe. [passage omitted]

There is one important thing I would like to stress. Our government has entrusted me with seeing that the political parties express themselves freely. All the political parties, all the trends, should express themselves freely. People should have the right to demonstrate freely, but in accordance with respect for the law. [passage omitted]

[(Chilumba)] What measures have been taken to guarantee the security of people and their belongings?

[N'gbanda] I will give you a broad outline of the measures that have been taken. The first meeting that I held was with the Higher Council on Defense. Part of the job's ethics are that the Higher Council of Defense's conclusions are not given, but in the framework of this program I know that I can announce a series of measures to the population. You must know that there are always strategic measures that we do not announce, but there is a series of measures that we do announce. What are the measures that we have taken? First, we must control well the instruments we are using. One must first begin by controlling the instruments well, and it is for this reason that I started with the Army and the security services. Order should be brought back to the Army. Specific directives have been issued.

On the level of those responsible for the Army, on the level of those responsible for the civil guard, on the level of those responsible for the security and information services, directives aim for men to be able to respect orders and be able to provide security for the citizens and do the necessary work. Among other measures is the supervision of the men, the control of the work force we are using. [passage omitted]

The second measure concerns the security of citizens and their possessions. We assigned the Army and officials the mission of taking a series of measures to provide security for all the citizens, to act to stop this cycle of violence. I ordered the lifting of unnecessary barriers in the interior. We have replaced this with other security measures that are much more discreet in order to provide security for citizens and at the same time provide space to work, because life must be refuelled. If there are barriers every 10 meters, it discourages traders. [passage omitted]

I asked the town and region governors, especially the governor of Kinshasa, as well as the commissioners of the zones, to make neighborhood leaders responsible so that they can now work closely with the police and the security services to uncover all the dens belonging to looters and to those inciting discord. On the political level, the prime minister has made contacts to relax the political climate. This is not my area, so do not ask me about it. [passage omitted] There is also the emergency program. [passage omitted]

[(Chilumba)] There is a corps within the Zairian Army that was quite indispensable for the population, but which curiously has disappeared—the Military Police. Does this corps still exist?

[N'gbanda] This is a good question. This corps exists. It is assigned to the command of the town of Kinshasa, to Major (Sirco). The corps has grown less important. I would not like to say in advance what is going to be done, but I think you know that some in-depth work is in progress to restructure the Army. I think in the near future—and this is at the discretion of the Supreme Commander, because it is at that level that the decision will be made when work at the technical level has been completed—there will be new structures in our Armed Forces. It is planned to step up this corps of military police.

[(Chilumba)] It is also being said that there are plans to abolish the Civil Guard.

[N'gbanda] What is so traumatic about the Civil Guard?

[(Chilumba)] What about the Special Presidential Division?

[N'gbanda] Why abolish the Special Presidential Division? Why weren't the units that provoked the mutiny abolished? Should we abolish the units that were not responsible for it? I do not think the problem lies here. It is a problem of susceptibility and a problem of disinformation. [passage omitted]

[(Chilumba)] I will rephrase my question. It seems that the cohabitation between the Civil Guard and the other units is really very, very difficult, very painful?

[N'gbanda] You say: It seems. I will tell you this sincerely. I do not see any difficulty in cohabitation between the Civil Guard and the other parts, so long as every unit know exactly what it has to do. That is the work I am now doing. I have given precise orders. [passage omitted] The Army functions on the basis of orders. At the meeting I had with the general officers of the Army, I gave precise orders and instructions. I expect to see these instructions applied strictly. Today you saw me with the Auditor General of the Zairian Armed Forces. This was not by chance. He did not come for the fun of it. He received instructions that abuses and instances of lack of discipline should be punished severely. [passage omitted]

[(Chilumba)] Thank you. [passage omitted]

Report on Defense, Justice Ministers' Meeting

EA0711221291 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French
0500 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Text] [Announcer] Security of people and property: Highly topical issues on which yesterday's talks between the minister of defense, territorial security, and war veterans and his colleague, the minister of justice and keeper of the seals, centered. [Words indistinct].

[Other announcer] Yes, (Kadunga), the two ministers have decided to join efforts in fighting violence in our country. For [Justice Minister] Yoko [ya Kembe], the ministries of national defense and justice have important roles to play in the protection of people and their properties. However, the people to be protected must not

feel they are being let down. It is here that the Justice Ministry's mission comes in: a corrective mission whenever laws are held up to ridicule, and a protective one whenever the people, while enjoying their rights, feel they are being cheated. One cannot implement a democracy of violence but rather a democracy of ideas in peoples' interest, he said. For that purpose, all the state departments must cooperate to serve the whole nation.

Another thing: The two ministers agreed to avoid contradictions [as heard] in the fulfillment of their respective duties.

The following also attended the working session: the Zairian Armed Forces chief of staff, the civil guard chairman, the Kinshasa city governor, the commander of the Kinshasa 11th military area, the Supreme Court first president [as heard], and the public prosecutor.

Ethiopia

Oromo Group Accord on Cooperation, Interests

EA071112391 Addis Ababa ENA in English
1554 GMT 6 Nov 91

[Text] Addis Ababa, 6 Oct [date as received]—Four political organizations of the Oromo nationality have reached an agreement to work together and promote their organizations to a broad-based national entity in response to the entreaties of the Oromo people, who advised the organizations to narrow differences of their political outlook, in a joint statement broadcast this afternoon by the Voice of the Oromo People.

The four Oromo organizations who resolved to work under one program are: The Oromo People's Democratic Organization (OPDO), the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Oromo (IFLO), the United Oromo People's Liberation Front (UOPLF) and Oromo Abo Liberation Front (OALF). The statement disclosed that a committee which will enable the four Oromo organizations to merge together was established. The agreement among the four Oromo organizations was reached with full respect of the independence of each other's fronts.

The statement said that the agreement reached among the five organizations [including Oromo Liberation Front—OLF] earlier to work together had failed to be effectual and some of them were engaged in fabricating rumors to defame other Oromo organizations. The four Oromo organizations called on the Oromo people, as well as militants, to press for the merger of all the Oromo organizations.

The four Oromo people organizations have expressed their determination to fight against those subversive forces who are engaged in attempting to create rifts among the Oromo people and causing hindrances to the people not to exercise their democratic rights as well as promote their history, culture and language. The four organizations have called on other Oromo organizations to fully participate in the formation of a new front which is expected to embrace the whole of the Oromo people. The realization of the new front will ensure the right of the Oromo people.

Kenya

'Normal Life' Resumes in Areas Affected by Clashes

EA0811104091 Nairobi KNA in English
1615 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Text] Kericho, 7 Nov (KNA)—Normal life today resumed in the areas affected by the Kisumu-Nandi clashes which started last week. The Rift Valley deputy provincial commissioner, Mr Zakayo Cheruoyot, today, led a team in a tour of the affected areas. The deputy PC [police constable], who was accompanied by the local district commissioner, Mr Joseph Mutemi, and the Rift

Valley police boss, Mr Kola, called upon those affected to remain calm as the government continued to restore peace in the area.

Mr Cheruoyot pointed out that over 70 people have already been arrested and are being held at the Kericho police station from where they will appear in court soon. He further told those affected that the government had posted a number of district officers in the area who together with security personnel will oversee the resettling of the families, especially KCPE (Kenya Certificate of Primary Education) candidates who are supposed to sit for the exams from next week. He appealed to all wananchi [citizens] with vital information that might assist the government to come forward and volunteer the same to the security personnel. He also promised them that the government will assist them in settling down first and also provide any material assistance from time to time.

More on Repatriation of ANC Exiles to S. Africa

Winnie Mandela 'Clandestine Visit' 1 Nov

AB0711132491 Paris AFP in English
2207 GMT 6 Nov 91

[Text] Dar Es Salaam, Nov 6 (AFP)—Hundreds of exiled ANC members living in Tanzania were flown back to South Africa on Wednesday [6 November] from here in a twist of fate by South African Airlines (SAA).

Winnie Mandela, the ANC's welfare secretary, visited the Tanzanian capital for the first time early in October to negotiate the much-awaited return of the exiles after the South African government declared an amnesty for them to return home.

She made a second clandestine visit last Friday [1 November] to organize the flight.

The South African national carrier, whose planes have been banned from landing in Tanzania for the past 30 years, or from even overflying the country, was allowed to land to ferry back exiles on "humanitarian grounds".

The SAA plane landed here at 10.15 GMT and departed two hours later with around 282 passengers, including mainly primary school children and their parents. The airline was said to have given a 50-percent concession on the tickets.

Hundreds of relatives and friends thronged the airport from as early as 02.00 GMT, after travelling from the various ANC camps around the country, to see off the returnees.

Controversy had flared up in the press here on Friday over the arrival of the SAA plane, with the government denying the reports on state-owned radio Tanzania on Saturday [2 November].

Negotiations to use SAA to repatriate the exiles were made between the Tanzanian government and Mrs. Mandela on behalf of the ANC.

On November 4, Mrs. Mandela had to visit one of the largest ANC camps at Mazimbu near Morogoro to help bring down mounting tension and impatience, and to reassure the thousands of exiles there.

Many of them felt that the ANC was not doing enough to help speed up their repatriation so that they could also be in time to receive housing, employment and financial assistance awaiting them in South Africa.

Violent fighting and lawlessness apparently broke out among the exiles at Mazimbu when they discovered that Mrs. Mandela had not addressed them during her first secret visit to Tanzania last October.

Zanzibar President Returns From Oman

EA0811112691 Zanzibar *Voice of Tanzania*
in Swahili 1600 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Text] Zanzibar—The president of Zanzibar, Dr. Salmin Amour, has said that the Omani Government has stated its intention to implement the second phase of construction of Zanzibar Airport. He said under the implementation of the program the Omani Government would donate various equipment to provide services at the airport such as secure luggage storage, the loading and unloading of cargo, and other airport services.

Dr. Amour said this today in an interview with Zanzibar TV shortly after arriving at the airport from Oman. The president, who led a 10-man delegation on a four-day official visit to Oman, said the Omani Government also intended to assist Zanzibar in the tourism sector, and in the rehabilitation of the old town.

Dr. Amour, who arrived at the airport this evening, was received by various party and government officials, including the chief minister, Dr. Omar Ali Juma.

Participation in Barcelona Olympics Approved

*MB0611175691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1707 GMT 6 Nov 91*

[By Bill McLean]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 6 SAPA—South Africa will be at the Barcelona Olympics.

The chairman of the National Olympic Committee of South Africa [NOCSA], Sam Ramsamy, announced at a media conference on Wednesday that NOCSA would accept an invitation from the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to participate in the Olympic games in Barcelona next year.

Ramsamy also announced that the NOCSA executive had decided unanimously on a new Olympic flag and symbol for South Africa.

"NOCSA felt that at this time it would not be appropriate to use symbols and flags used by sections of our communities in the past until such time as a national decision is taken in this regard by all South Africans.

"NOCSA therefore agreed a design that symbolized new hope and new aspirations for South African sport—a corporate image that symbolises our unification."

On the anthem, Ramsamy said NOCSA had decided the Olympic hymn, Beethoven's "Ode for Joy", would be used "because South Africa will close the Olympic circle for the first time in its history. Barcelona will be the first games at which all countries will be represented.

"NOCSA felt it would be appropriate to honour the Olympic movement and South Africa by using the Olympic hymn on this historic occasion."

He added: "NOCSA realises that these are emotional issues, but felt that the whole spirit of the occasion should carry the day, and that we should unite under a new Olympic banner until such time as a national political decision is made."

A jubilant Ramsamy declared: "This is a momentous occasion for those sporting codes affiliated to NOCSA and indeed for the entire Olympic movement.

"The criteria for admission to NOCSA and now the Olympic games, for each of our affiliates has been that they needed to be unified and to have a development programme which is redressing the imbalances caused by apartheid by giving everybody an opportunity to participate and grow through that sport."

He said NOCSA would like to pay a special tribute to Nelson Mandela "for his vital role in opening the doors for the Olympic movement in South Africa."

Ramsamy said the mechanics of participation at Barcelona for many NOCSA affiliates would be a matter between individuals "and their international bodies."

De Klerk Addresses NP Congress in Pretoria 7 Nov

*MB0711195191 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1924 GMT 7 Nov 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: SA [South African] Communication Service: "Opening speech by the leader of the National Party, Mr F.W. de Klerk, at the Transvaal Party Congress, Pretoria, 7 November 1991"]

[Text] The year 1991 is rapidly nearing its end. Like 1990, it was a dynamic year. The National Party made good progress in respect of several important goals.

We kept our word and removed from our statute book all racial discrimination not linked to the Constitution. After negotiations, when a new constitution is in place, no statutory discrimination whatever will remain.

In numerous fields we succeeded in breaking out of international isolation. Sanctions are crumbling, new markets are opening, loans are becoming accessible once more, doors are open once again to our scientists and sportsmen and women. New diplomatic relations are being concluded almost every week.

The millions of rand allocated to housing and education are beginning to work and numerous housing projects and new schools are being built.

The IDC [Industrial Development Corporation] and most of the large companies have made announcements about new investments and expansion. This will make an enormous contribution to development and creating employment and more announcements are in the pipeline.

International investments, although still tentative in many cases, are becoming a reality again.

Extensive programmes directed at a better quality of life for the poorer part of our population are in place or are taking shape.

Following unnecessary delays beyond our control, we are firmly on the road to a multi-party conference and real negotiations. In the mean time, the national party has published a constitutional plan that can work and we are ready to promote it.

The political playing field has been made equal and the cracks in the political armour of our opponents are becoming more and more visible. Since opening its membership, the national party, by contrast, is experiencing unprecedented support across the colour lines.

It is going well with the National Party and better with South Africa than most South Africans realise or perceive.

Why then, in spite of so much good news, is there a spirit of insecurity, doubt and despair among so many of our countrymen?

I identify three main reasons:

1. A widespread perception that the ANC [African National Congress] and its allies, with their irresponsible utterances and actions, will take over control of South Africa.
2. The continuing violence and accompany crime.
3. The burden of the long-standing economic recession, high interest rates and high rate of inflation.

I have no desire to run from these problems. I want to talk to you about them tonight.

The perception that the ANC will take over is encouraged by a number of factors—among them the way in which the ANC has abused sport and culture, as it is still doing. Last night's announcement of our participation in the Olympic Games is a good example of this.

As we succeeded in breaking the ANC's grip on sanctions, the ANC changed its strategy. As responsible governments throughout the world began to dissociate themselves from the ANC's irresponsible utterings, and even exert pressure on it, the ANC began seeking new domestic power bases. In sport and culture it saw an opportunity.

To understand what is really going on, one has to realise that sport and entertainment, especially, are fields in which neither the government or the National Party involve themselves directly. For obvious reasons, the government adopted the point of view in the past that there should be no political interference in these areas; that the autonomy of sports and cultural organisations should be acknowledged.

This resulted in sports organisations and the presenters of public entertainment arranging their own affairs, as they still do.

In this, the ANC saw an opportunity. They realised they did not have to deal in those areas with the strong National Party which does not let itself be pushed around, but with organisations and individuals that, in some cases, will do almost anything to open the doors for sports and arts enthusiasts.

This situation has been exploited by the ANC for its own political gain in order to pose as those who are really in power. At the same time, the question of national symbols has happened, it is unacceptable. It is not for NOCSA [National Olympic Committee of South Africa] or Mr Ramsamy to take decisions about national symbols such as the flag and the anthem.

On looking ahead, sport, especially, has to be a unifying factor in the process of nation-building. Politicians should keep their hands off it and play only a supporting role.

The government has decided to do just that. More funds will be allocated, as announced already. Room will be created in which sports administrators and sportsmen and -women may develop to their full potential. In addition, the National Party has established a sport

study group of members of Parliament to involve itself actively in promoting balanced relations in sport without interfering or prescribing.

We, too, welcome our country's re-entry into international competition and have appreciation for everybody who has helped to make it possible, even for the ANC, to the extent that it has been positive. However, it is our conviction that the people in control of sport and entertainment should stand firm against political interference and political control. Only they are able to do so and they have to do it in the interests of South Africa.

The same applies to the question of national sports colours and symbols. This is an emotional aspect and needs to be treated with circumspection. The government has never been prescriptive about it and its role is limited to the registration of colours and emblems when applications for this are received.

This is not to say that I don't have my own opinion about it. The green and gold, with the Springbok, have a proud history. These colours were worn with pride by every South African, regardless of race or colour, and have nothing to do with apartheid. Springbok colours have gained international renown. Other countries say they don't want to play against south africa. No, they say they want to play against the Springboks.

I think it is short-sighted to disregard these facts and trample a proud tradition underfoot. I also think it is undesirable for every sport to try to do its own thing.

Therefore, I wish to call on every sports administrator, sportsman and -woman to think again and find a sensible solution.

To the public I wish to say:

If you are annoyed about what is happening in sport, commit yourselves and say so. You have to realise, however, that this is one thing for which you cannot blame the government or the National Party.

Besides sport and entertainment, there is another area which the ANC has identified as a target, and that is the employers and through them, the economy of South Africa. As in the case of sport, we here have to do with a matter in which employers themselves have to arrange their relations with employees and co-workers through negotiations.

There is legislation of course, and the government does play a part, but it is, overall, an enabling and facilitating role. Because the ANC and its ally, Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions], know this, they set upon the workers with illegal strikes, threats and stay-aways. In addition, Cosatu is also trying, in this way, to strengthen its own position within the ANC.

I wish to issue a warning tonight. If organised commerce and industry—as well as individual employers—do not stand firm, they and the country will pay a high price. Only if employers act purposefully and in an organised manner to ensure that trade unions act within the law, will they be able to retain their rightful independence. Only if employers help, motivate and discipline their workers against succumbing to intimidation, will they be able to help prevent radical trade union leaders from gaining a stranglehold.

Just as much as sound economic policy implementation, the future of the economy itself is dependent on orderly and disciplined employer/employee relationships. Only countries that succeed in this are successful. Wherever radical trade union leaders have gained the upper hand, there is chaos and regression.

Note well that I have nothing against legitimate trade unions and negotiations with them—only against radical trade union leaders who are trying to grab political power at the expense of their members.

Trade union members, too, have to realise that their prosperity and job security are being threatened by certain radical trade union leaders. Actions, such as those of last Monday and Tuesday, not only cause them to lose their money; they also lead to employers rather buying machines to do the work—because machines do not strike and are at work every day.

Tonight I wish to urge commerce and industry to ensure, by means of a clear and reasonable strategy, that they do not fall prey to regular disruption and power-grabbing. A moment of truth has arrived.

The government will do all it can through the maintenance of fair labour legislation, to counteract abuse of the labour field for political purposes. If that requires strong action, the government will not shy away from it. The private sector and every worker may depend on us when it comes to resisting illegal and unacceptable activities in the labour field.

I also want to say to all South Africans who are struggling to make ends meet:

The ANC as it now is, in the clutches of radical and communist elements in its midst, is not your friend. It is steering a course which, if it should succeed, will make you poorer and rob you of reasonable opportunities for a better life for you and your children.

I also say to them:

Don't allow yourselves to be drawn into ANC or Cosatu actions and plans aimed at destabilising our economy and industrial peace. If you do, you will be harming yourself more than anybody else. In the recent two day stayaway alone, it has been calculated that workers lost R[rand]200 million in wages—more than the alleged loss of income due to VAT [value added tax].

All South Africans must realise that we cannot solve the pressing problems of the less-developed sector by creating intolerable problems for the developed sector.

A final factor which contributes to the incorrect perceptions that the ANC will still take over, is the ANC's communications strategy. It is evidently their strategy to present themselves as the organisation which holds the initiative and is able to dictate what should happen, quite often in an arrogant and presumptuous manner.

I also want to say to all South Africans: They have to realise that we cannot solve the pressing problems of the less-developed sector by creating intolerable problems for the developed sector.

The reality is that the ANC's financial support is drying up and that it is disorganised—ineffective because of internal squabbling and a lack of clear policy directions—and is losing support as a result of its inability to contribute towards ending violence. (to this point I shall return later).

Now that the ANC is no longer able to hide behind apartheid and the image of a disadvantaged and banned organisation, it stands exposed to the glaring spotlight of public attention. By the day it is becoming clearer that the ANC cannot be trusted in its present guise.

It is glaringly inconsistent. Consider, for example, its conflicting statements on economic policy.

The small and dying SACP [South African Communist Party] is clinging to the ANC like a parasite and is undermining its international and domestic reputation.

Mr Jay Naidoo is leading the ANC by the nose and involving it in actions detrimental to the country.

I am not saying these things because it gives me pleasure. The ANC remains an important actor. It is in the country's interests that the ANC's balanced leaders—and there are some—should act in such a way that contribute positively to the establishment of confidence and the achievement of a reasonable understanding.

The National Party will continue to seek such an understanding through discussion and negotiation. Our hard work to get the multi-party conference off the ground proves this.

About one thing there should be no doubt.

The National Party is not prepared to allow the ANC or any other party or movement to take over power.

Those who have a perception that the ANC and its allies will take over control of South Africa, are not taking the National Party into account; nor the fact that no solution is possible without the National Party.

The National Party will not succumb to pressure. If there are people who believe the National Party's willingness to reach a settlement is a sign of weakness, they are gravely mistaken. The National Party is not at all prepared to

surrender South Africa to a new system which will result in chaos, lawlessness, suppression or impoverishment.

The National Party has never asked for a mandate to transfer all the power to the ANC or anybody else.

We are not at all prepared to exchange one form of domination for another. Black domination is as unacceptable as white domination. The National Party rejects both of them. Power-sharing is the answer. Domination spells disaster.

Let me also assure local and foreign investors that the government, as the government, and the National Party, as a strong and growing political force, will not bow to unreasonable and shortsighted pressures. Our commitment to continued good housekeeping, sound fiscal and monetary policy and dynamic but responsible socio-economic development program is not limited to the present transitional phase. We will ensure the proper safeguarding of these values in a new South Africa. We have the capability to do so.

To put it even more clearly:

A new constitution has to provide adequately for the safeguarding of the economic value system pertaining in the successful economies of the world. Unless it does so, there will be no deal to which the National Party will subscribe.

You might say: Nice words, but how are you going to guarantee it? The answer is to be found in our constitutional plan.

That plan provides for the effective protection of all the values so important to all of us.

In the constitutional field, the National Party's policy provides for a constitution and a bill of rights embodying a vote for every citizen, as well as effective measures against domination. This does not amount to apartheid in another guise, but means precisely what it says—full rights for the majority but without the ability to destroy the rights of others or trample them under foot; a vote for everybody, but not the right to dominate or oppress. (expand) [as received].

In the [words indistinct] it means a better life for everybody, but also the right of communities to a life of their own reasonable choosing.

Once again, this is not apartheid in disguise. Racial discrimination is out—now and in the future. Nonetheless, there will always be communities—as there are throughout the world. And they do have community rights. Naturally, these include community-oriented and mother tongue education, as well as the right to decide about their own intimate community affairs.

In the economic field it means the promotion of a strong and growing economy. That includes the protection of established and legitimate rights such as property ownership. Without it the economy cannot be strong. No-one wishes to pull the carpet from under the feet of the stable

section of our population. Nonetheless, it also means new opportunities and hope for the developing part of our population—better training, more employment, no discrimination, special programmes to broaden the scope of their opportunities, better housing and living conditions.

For that, in short, the National Party stands.

A fair, just and new system which has to find a balance between protecting existing and established rights and the expansion of these rights to all South Africans.

That is what you support when you support the National Party—balance, realism and a proven and civilised value system.

You will be informed further about this constitutional plan tomorrow. I have no doubt that you will support it enthusiastically. It is a plan that can work.

About the first reason for uncertainty and despair, namely the perception that the ANC will take over and dominate, my message is:

Stop worrying.

The National Party—and other sensible parties—will not permit it.

This brings me to the second cause of uncertainty, namely crime and violence.

For this distressing problem there is no instant solution. You may rest assured, however, that the government is doing everything in its power to combat it.

The image being created, that the government is turning a blind eye and not doing enough, is a false one. It is, in fact, devoid of all truth.

Let me, first of all, give you some facts:

To begin with, no fewer than 5,950 people have been arrested since the beginning of this year for their involvement in incidents of violence and unrest.

Large quantities of lethal weapons have been confiscated as a result of police investigations and the substantial rewards issued for information on the illegal possession of arms and ammunition. They include more than 2,300 rifles, including more than 1,000 AK-47's, nearly 3,000 hand guns, 12,000 rounds of ammunition and some 250 cases in which hand grenades, limpet mines and explosives were recovered.

Over the past 12 months, unrest areas were declared in 27 townships.

The announced aim of increasing the strength of the police force by 10,000 members between July the 1st 1990 and June the 30th this year, was met. The recruiting drive was stimulated significantly by a substantial improvement in police pay packages in July 1990.

On average, almost 1/3 of the total police force of 111,500 people is permanently engaged in combatting unrest and violence.

In addition, 410 emergency police stations have been established and budgetary approval of R20 million has been given already for establishing more, including 250 new police contact points and 59 satellite stations in areas of high-frequency crime and violence.

For the same purpose, the police have established 257 discussion forums in centres throughout the country.

In the first nine months of this year more than 60 thousand [South African] Defence Force members have been deployed to assist the police in combatting violence.

All of this has placed excessive strain on the resources of the police. So far this year, policemen fighting unrest and violence in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area alone have put in 16,872 man-days of overtime.

Does that look like a government failing in its duty?

The picture, although unacceptable, is not as dark as it is being depicted. Statistics show that a gradual improvement did, in fact, come about in 1991 when compared with 1990 and even with previous years.

We shall continue to combat violence. And if the present efforts and the application of the new mechanisms in terms of the peace accord prove to be inadequate, we will take further steps.

Everybody has to realise that "taking further steps" entails serious implications. I do not wish to elaborate now, except to say that it would not be in the country's interests if we were compelled to take things further.

It would be far better if leaders were to co-operate now to combat the violence, including that perpetrated by their own followers. The biggest single contributory factor to the continuing violence is the inability, so far, of the conflicting factions to make peace.

It is not the government's fault that there is black-on-black violence. Nationalists do not perpetrate violence; the supporters of other political organisations do. And their leaders, including Mr Mandela, have to do something about it themselves.

The problem of crime, about which our people are justifiably disturbed, goes hand in hand with the problem of violence. From the figures I quoted, it is clear how many members of the police force are being prevented by the violence from combatting crime full time. Therefore, the solution of the crime problem, as seen from the point of view of policing, also lies in the termination of political violence.

The public may be assured that the government treats crime-prevention as a top priority. We are making progress as a result of special efforts and strategies.

Once we make visible progress with the multi-party conference, as we will be doing soon, and once the Peace Accord and the expanded manpower of the police force begin to bear fruit, I believe conditions will improve rapidly everywhere. If not, the government will implement further measures.

About these sensitive matters, my message is:

Don't lose courage, the worst is over and things will take a turn for the better soon.

Also in respect of our economic problems—the third reason for insecurity and despair—there are good reasons for greater optimism.

Of course it is understandable that many people in South Africa are becoming impatient at this stage about the long-lasting recession in the economy and everything that accompanies it. The present recession, which began early in 1989 already, is one of the longest we have experienced in forty years.

Also for our economic problems there are no quick and easy solutions. The course of our economy is influenced directly and, in fact, determined by several local and international economic factors—things which cannot be changed simply by taking ordinary decisions. Our economy is also closely linked to the course of political developments, as well as to foreign actions and reactions to all manner of events in South Africa. For a long time, all of it was negative, but this is no longer the case as a result of the National Party's initiatives.

Over the past two years, our international economic position has improved drastically. The lifting of sanctions and other economic restrictions on South Africa, have contributed to a 13 percent increase in terms of volume in South Africa's export of goods since the beginning of 1990, while the net outflow of capital from the country since 1989 has also declined by about half. This has enabled the Reserve Bank to build up its net gold and foreign exchange reserves from practically nothing in 1989 to R8,600 million on October the 31st this year.

This represents good progress and once more gives us a base on which to build a new economic growth phase.

The most important domestic financial variables have also begun to improve at more acceptable rates of late. In the monetary field, the rise in the money supply and the increase in bank credit to the private sector are now taking place at rates lower than the rate of inflation, which is also contributing to the continuing downward pressure being exerted on the rate of inflation.

It is a pity that the rate of inflation is still remaining so high. In our monetary and fiscal policies we simply cannot afford to become nonchalant about this problem, and concerted efforts to reduce the rate of inflation in everybody's interests, cannot be abandoned. At the same time, a common awareness of the danger of inflation among all interested parties, such as consumers, entrepreneurs, workers, businessmen and the authorities, is essential to ultimate success in the fight against this evil.

The improvement in the balance of payments and the greater stability in the domestic financial situation are now creating a favourable environment for a decline in the rate of inflation.

At the same time, any reduction in the inflation rate will also lead to a decline in nominal interest rates—something for which people are asking every day.

Against this background, there now exists a basis for a new revival in real economic activity. In fact, several economists are predicting that the economic growth rate, which has been negative since the fourth quarter of 1989, will soon become positive once more.

Supplies in the country are low and a small increase in total demand will soon lead once again to an increase in production, which, in turn, will create new employment opportunities. Increases in social expenditure programmes and the good performance of our exports in recent times are already contributing in certain sectors to moderate increases in demand.

The government is thoroughly aware that a higher economic growth rate, which has to be accompanied by financial stability, has become an urgent necessity for South Africa. Consequently, we shall continue with our economic policy of creating the right climate in which maximum economic growth may be promoted on a sustained basis. In spite of strong opposition by the ANC and its alliance partners, we shall also continue to normalise our relations with the international financial markets and investment institutions.

My message on the economic problem, therefore is:

The sacrifices, pain and hard work of the past few years were not in vain. Things are coming right.

In conclusion:

It is not only I and the government that have a duty to turn around and correct that which is still negative. You, too, have a contribution to make in safeguarding our value system.

Humanly spoken, the ultimate guarantee for the future is to be found in a strong, balanced, and non-racial National Party.

For that, all of us here tonight are prepared to give our time, energy and experience. As leader of the party I thank you for it.

Our party has become much more than a mere political party. In this short period of fundamental and inescapable change, the party, itself has acquired an undisputed leadership role in the process.

The majority of whites, coloureds and Indians, as well as a substantial percentage of black people, are looking to the National Party to safeguard their hopes and bely [as received] their fears.

[Text] Many others, who support other parties for historical, ethnic or geographic reasons, also believe that the roles of their parties will depend very largely on the success of the National Party.

We are developing and consolidating this support. It has the potential to become the greatest political tide in our country. That is our aim.

To the National Party of the Transvaal my message is:

Continue to strengthen the National Party with your undivided loyalty and support. By doing that, you will help to ensure a secure and prosperous future for all South Africans—also for our children and grandchildren, yours and mine.

More specifically, to the voters of the Transvaal I wish to say:

Bury the old hatchets.

Old grievances and suspicions, even if they were justified, will not get us anywhere.

We believe in the same truths and values and need one another.

You know that the DP [Democratic Party] is divided within itself and, therefore, weak; and that the Labour Party is busy seeking its salvation with the ANC/SACP alliance—you cannot drift about aimlessly now. And you who leaned towards the CP [Conservative Party] but who know in your hearts that they do not have a workable policy and that you cannot associate yourselves with their racism and bitterness—you have to make peace with yourselves and listen to what your intelligence tells you.

To all of you tonight, the National Party says:

Come and assist us at this historic moment in the history of our country.

Let us not lose sight of our strengths and capabilities. We are strong in many ways. And as we stand together in the National Party, we can be even stronger.

History has given us a golden opportunity to rid our country of the suspicions, antagonisms and conflicts of the past; to steer a new course which will include all South Africans in a just system—a system based on sound values, which will ensure stability, security, progress and prosperity for all.

The National Party has made a calculated leap. We have cut ourselves loose from that which was indefensible in [words indistinct]. We have taken the bull by the horns.

Today we are a party ready for the future. We know what we want. We believe in our cause. We bear the standard of justice and nothing can stop us from playing a decisive part in South Africa.

De Klerk, Commonwealth's Anyaoku Issue Statement

MB0711173191 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1525 GMT 7 Nov 91

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: SA [South African] Communication Service, Thursday, 7 November 1991: "Joint statement by the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, and Chief Anyaoku, secretary general of the Commonwealth"]

[Text] The state president and Chief Anyaoku, secretary general of the Commonwealth, met again this afternoon in the Union Buildings, Pretoria.

The discussions were constructive and fruitful.

The secretary general made certain suggestions as to how he, after his round of consultations, felt the Commonwealth could assist the process underway in South Africa, without infringing its sovereignty. The state president took note of the suggestions and undertook to consider them.

The state president and Chief Anyaoku agreed to keep in touch. Issued by the Office of the State President Pretoria 7 November 1991

De Klerk Admits NIS 'Monitoring' CP Activities

MB0211112791 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR
in English 2 Nov 91 pp 1, 2

[Report by Alan Dunn: "FW Admits: NIS Is Spying on CP"]

[Text] Pretoria—President de Klerk has admitted that National Intelligence Service [NIS] agents are monitoring certain Conservative Party [CP] activities, which suggests that they may be officially viewed as a threat to the state.

In a startling response to CP claims that the NIS is spying on it, Mr de Klerk said yesterday that the service concerned itself with any instance, including CP activity, which endangered the safety of the state.

But he emphatically denied that it would do so for party-political ends: "It has got nothing to do with usual party politics," he said, noting that intelligence was gathered because of proven or suspected threats to the state.

Mr de Klerk was speaking at a lunch-time political meeting in Welkom in support of Mr Jack Kloppers, the National Party candidate for the Virginia by-election, set for November 28.

He was reacting in a carefully worded speech to charges by the CP's deputy leader, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, who has claimed that the NIS is using sophisticated bugging devices to spy on the party and is using agents—virtually one to each of 41 MPs—to persuade them to join constitutional negotiations.

Mr de Klerk said Dr Hartzenberg was trying to create a false image of the NIS spying of the Government, and thus the National Party. This was an apparent attempt to breathe new life into the CP's "hate politics".

The NIS had nothing to do with the CP as a legal political party concerning itself with normal political activities.

He said, while the NIS also had the primary responsibility of counter-espionage, it had an additional duty when it became a target for infiltration by other intelligence interests.

"It is an unfortunate state of affairs, but also a fact, that the CP boasts repeatedly of its own spies which spy on the state," Mr de Klerk said.

On the undermining of state security and political espionage by political parties, he said those who instigated violence and unrest, or were guilty of war talk and threats of violence, were in conflict with the law and exposed themselves to security attention.

Anybody spying on the state and trying to gather information illegally also exposed himself to investigation.

The NIS was required by law to timeously warn the Government of any threat or potential threat to the state—not the NP.

As in any democratic country, its activities included the maintenance of public order, the protection of the country against foreign intelligence services, the protection of leaders lives, the combatting of external interference in domestic affairs and the identification of revolutionary and radical political violence and those perpetrating it.

The NIS strove to meet its responsibilities with praiseworthy diligence, and had a good record of intelligence successes.

"The NIS is a national asset. It serves the country. It does not spy on other political parties to the advantage of the governing party," Mr de Klerk said.

In terms of the law, the NIS spied on those states, organisations, parties, individuals, powers or forces which actually or potentially threatened the safety of the South African state.

"If the CP has any information which indicates that the NIS is acting outside this mandate, it is its duty to take the initiative and inform me," he said. "That is not what they do. They choose to play politics and besmirch our security forces."

SAA Official Denies Plane Sent to Tanzania

*MB0411171891 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1100 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Text] A South African Airways [SAA] official has refuted reports that an aircraft of the airline has been flown to Tanzania to fetch 120 exiles belonging to the African National Congress [ANC]. The official said he was baffled by the reports that SAA had flown to Tanzania for the first time in 30 years to fetch the exiles in terms of the repatriation program of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Canada, Australia Lift 'All' Tourism Sanctions

*MB0511101191 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0500 GMT 5 Nov 91*

[Text] Canada and Australia have lifted all sanctions on the promotion of tourism in South Africa.

This follows a recent decision in Harare by the Commonwealth countries to lift people-to-people sanctions against South Africa.

The South African Tourism Board said that after five years, Canadian and Australian travel agents could again promote this country as a tourist destination, and Satour [South African Tourist Corporation] could market South Africa in these two countries.

Transkei Leader Returns From Trip to India 5 Nov

*MB0611105991 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0146 GMT 6 Nov 91*

[Text] Umtata Nov 5 SAPA—Transkei military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa returned to Umtata on Tuesday from a two-week visit with senior ANC [African National Congress] officials to India.

Gen Holomisa said the group—which included the chief of staff of Umkhonto We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing], Mr Chris Hani—had "lived and slept" military matters.

He said no politics had been discussed during the "very successful trip".

Referring to a plan to assassinate him, Gen Holomisa said he "was not surprised by the revelations". He would wait for the outcome of the case before commenting further, he said.

Evidence about the assassination plot was given by a former security policeman and self-confessed member of a police hit-squad, Lucky James Mtambo.

India To Train Soldiers

*MB0711161291 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 7 Nov 91*

[Text] Transkeian soldiers are to be trained in India. Transkei's military ruler, Major General Bantu Holomisa, has announced that soldiers from the homeland will begin training in India from next month.

Holomisa says the emphasis will be on conventional training in the Army, the Air Force and the Navy. Holomisa's been speaking at a conference in Umtata to discuss Transkei's constitutional future, particularly with regard to future negotiations. He says that the conference affords every Transkei resident an opportunity to participate directly in the constitutional debate.

Holomisa says the current constitutional status of Transkei seems not to qualify it automatically to demand the right to participate in constitutional negotiations in South Africa, but he says Transkei's destiny is bound up with that of South Africa.

National Peace Secretariat Identifies 'Flashpoints'

*MB0711205191 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2003 GMT 7 Nov 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 7 SAPA—Moves to foment lasting peace in South Africa moved into top gear this week when the National Peace Secretariat was formed—and it immediately went about identifying flashpoints that needed priority attention.

A statement issued by the National Peace Committee said the Secretariat, which was formed on Thursday, had highlighted the following areas for immediate attention:

—In the Transvaal, they are the East Rand, Thokoza, Phola Park, Vosloorus, Soweto, Katlehong, Alexandra, Bekkersdal, Tembisa and Schweizer-Reinecke;

—In Natal, the areas are Port Shepstone, Empangeni, Midlands, Mooi River, Richmond, Greytown, kwaMashu, Inanda, Hammersdale and Howick; and,

—In Cape Town, the area for attention is the Cape Flats.

The green light was also given to the Secretariat to extend support and assistance to the Ciskei and border region in assembling parties which have in principle agreed with the National Peace Accord.

A conflict resolution committee would be formed there.

Members of the Peace Committee also asked the Commission of Enquiry into Violence and Intimidation to give urgent attention to attacks on train commuters, the taxi war in the Cape and the deaths at the President Steyn and Western Deep Levels mines.

Among other decision, the National Peace Committee also agreed on a three-year communication strategy to promote the aims and spirit of the Peace Accord, said the statement.

Reportage on VAT-Related General Strike

Cosatu: 1st Day 'Success'

MB0411163091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1537 GMT 4 Nov 91

[SAPA PR Wire Service: "Cosatu (Congress of South African Trade Unions)/Nactu (National Council of Trade Unions)/ANC (African National Congress) Press Statement" issued by Cosatu: "First Day of General Strike an Overwhelming Success"]

[Text] Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions]/Nactu [National Council of Trade Unions]/ANC [African National Congress] Press Statement 4/11/91

First Day of General Strike an Overwhelming Success

More than 3.5 million workers today supported the general strike which was called to demand that the government change the VAT [value-added tax] system and immediately enter negotiations on the macro-economic future and policies of SA [South Africa]. A referendum was held in the streets of our country today. The result was an devastating vote of no confidence in this government, its handling of the VAT crisis, and its insistence on unilateral restructuring of the economy. It was also a overwhelming vote of support for the demands of COSATU, Nactu and all other organisations involved in co-ordinating the general strike. The government has now been put on terms to enter into bona fide negotiations, or face the consequences of its intransigence.

Despite the dire predictions from government, the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], business, and the state media, the first day of the VAT general strike has turned out not only to be a massive success in terms of numbers, but also a remarkable show of discipline and unity. A countrywide survey indicates that today's action is the largest ever mass general strike in the history of our country. Preliminary calculations indicate that well over 3 million workers, and possibly as many as 4 million, have participated in the action (detailed breakdown follows).

Some of the outstanding features of the strike are:

- In major industrial areas throughout the country, particularly in the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging], Natal and Eastern Cape, support for the general strike has been 80-100 per cent.
- For the first time in the history of general strikes, large numbers of workers on the mines and the farms have participated in the action.
- Apart from the general strike being comprehensively observed in the PWV, Natal and other metropolitan areas, this is the first ever general strike to be widely

observed in the Western Cape. The general strike has also been effective in most small towns.

—The guidelines for the general strike have been extremely effective, despite the logistical problems faced in implementing them. Tens of thousands of students and teachers have been bussed to schools throughout the country, and over 90 per cent of matrics reported for exams. According to DET [the Department of Education and Training], schooling went ahead normally, without any disruption. Nurses and other health workers have also been transported to work without any reported problems.

—The predictions of massive intimidation and violence have not materialised today. The only show of force that has been displayed has come from the side of the security forces, who have themselves reported that there has been no intimidation of workers wishing to go to work.

We condemn the violence which broke out at President Steyn mine last night. We are still conducting investigations, but initial reports indicate that the version given by Anglo does not accurately reflect what happened.

The use of heavy-handed tactics by the police in Johannesburg has marred what has otherwise been a largely incident-free day of protest. Many other rallies, marches and pickets will be held around the country today and tomorrow. We call on the police to allow these peaceful, legitimate forms of protest to go ahead without interference.

The success of the general strike shows decisively that this government has no legitimacy to take decisions on behalf of the people of this country on any issue, let alone the issue of VAT. Failure by the government to freeze further unilateral economic restructuring, to accept the need for an economic negotiating forum will leave us with no option but to intensify our campaign, and to transform it into a generalised programme of defiance and mass action. Those in the cabinet who are insisting on taking a hardline approach must accept responsibility for the disruption they are going to cause to the country.

Today's action also decisively proves that those who claim to speak on behalf of the "silent majority" when opposing the strike action, don't have the support that they claim. There was no part of the country where our action failed to attract massive support. We are therefore forced to ask, who are these organisations representing, apart from the dying apartheid order?

Today's action was a remarkable display of unity by a wide range of trade unions, civic, education, business, and political organisations across the spectrum. NAFCOC [National African Federation of Chambers of Commerce], Fabcos [Federation of African Business and consumer Services], SABTA [South African Black Taxi Association] and small business fully supported the

action. We commend these organisations for the efficient way in which they have ensured that the action was a success.

We want to particularly pay tribute to the people of our country for the disciplined and dignified way in which they conducted themselves today. By refusing to give in to the climate of hysteria which certain forces were attempting to create, our people have given the lie to the myth that mass action is based on violence and intimidation. Let us come out in even greater numbers tomorrow, and maintain the peaceful and disciplined character of the action.

SACOB Comments on Impact

*MB0411184391 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1736 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 4 SAPA—The SA [South African] Chamber of Business [SACOB] said support for the first day of the COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] organised stayaway to protest against the implementation of value-added tax on basic foodstuffs varied from region to region. "The extent of the stayaway was most marked in the Witwatersrand area, the Eastern Cape and the Durban metropolitan areas where absenteeism reached between 80 and 100 per cent.

"In Pietermaritzburg, Bloemfontein and Pretoria it varied between 60 and 80 per cent.

"Less support was experienced in the Western Cape, [Orange] Free State Goldfields and northern Natal where absenteeism was in the region of 40, 20 and 30 per cent respectively."

SACOB said a major contributory factor to the level of absenteeism was lack of transport. Although some reports of intimidation had been received, it was not possible to assess the extent to which this influenced the stayaway.

There had been minimal disruption to the economy, SACOB said. "Reports indicate that many companies, particularly in the manufacturing sector, made contingency plans and were able to proceed with their normal

business activity. As a result it appears there was minimal disruption to the economy." SACOB estimates that workers in the private sector lost more than R[rand]100 million in wages by being absent from work.

De Klerk: Stayaway 'Unjustified'

*MB0511120291 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1100 GMT 5 Nov 91*

[Text] The state president, Mr. F. W. de Klerk, says the nationwide stayaway of the past two days was unjustified, and that it should never have taken place.

Speaking at the eighth conference of political leaders of South African Government executives in Pretoria this morning, Mr. de Klerk said there was overwhelming evidence that large numbers of workers had intentions of turning up for work. He said, however, that they had regrettably been intimidated not to do so.

He expressed satisfaction at the constructive role played by the police and those who had to handle the negative effects of the stayaway.

Mr. De Klerk is to expand on the subject at the opening of the Transvaal National Party Congress on Thursday.

Strike Continues; Police Shoot Man

*MB0511140791 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 5 Nov 91*

[Text] The general strike against VAT [value-added tax] has continued to bite for the second day.

Passenger figures on public transport around the country have been low, and there has been many reports of low turnouts at the workplace. But there have been few reports of violence and intimidation.

In one incident police shot and killed a man in Daveyton on the East Rand. Police spokesman, Colonel Frans Malherbe, says the man apparently opened fire with AK-47 rifles on police officers.

Angola**Government Awaits UNITA Response Jamba POWs**

*MB2510201091 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 Oct 91*

[“Excerpts” of statement by Colonel Fernando da Piedade Nando, representative of the Angolan Government on the Joint Political and Military Commission, to a group of Angolan and foreign newsmen; date and place not given]

[Text] The Angolan Government is still waiting for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola’s, UNITA’s, response so that it can go to Jamba to fetch prisoners of war. Colonel Fernando da Piedade Nando, representative of the Angolan Government on the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, had this to say:

[Begin Nando recording] The situation of the prisoners is quite clear. The government has already completed its prisoner release process. UNITA was supposed to give us a program on the release of those prisoners still in its hands. We never saw that program. They say they have some 100 plus men ready to be released but to this day they have not told us whether conditions have been created for us to go to Jamba and pick up those prisoners. There is an undertaking from UNITA. We are waiting for the UNITA team to tell us when the government can fly out to fetch the men who can now rejoin their families. [end recording]

Col. Fernando da Piedade Nando also said that the study on the extension of state administration to the whole territory is not over yet because of a lack of consensus.

[Begin Nando recording] The study on the problem of extending state administration to the whole country was supposed to have been concluded today. It was not concluded because no consensus was reached on the matter, so we will have to continue our discussions. [end recording]

Hydroelectric Scheme Accord Signed With Namibia

*MB2510195091 Dakar PANA in French 1745 GMT
25 Oct 91*

[Text] Lubango (Angola), 25 Oct (ANGOP/PANA)—Angola and Namibia signed an agreement on the development of the Cunene River hydroelectric scheme in Lubango City, the capital of southern Huila Province, on 24 October.

The agreement was signed by Mr. Quelhas Mota, Angolan state secretary for energy and water, and Mr. Jesaya Nyamu, Namibian deputy energy and mining minister, in the presence of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Sam Nujoma, his Namibian counterpart.

Mr. Quelhas Mota told ANGOP that the agreement concerns the need for feasibility studies to be conducted on the construction of an hydroelectric scheme on the Cunene River.

The cost of the project is estimated at \$1 billion.

Front for Democracy To Seek Electoral Alliance

*MB2610092091 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 26 Oct 91*

[Text] The national conference of the Front for Democracy, FPD, will be held in Huambo in November in order to approve the organization’s statutes, and its political and electoral programs. Senior FPD member Claudio da Silva said his organization will propose an electoral alliance with parties espousing peaceful goals.

[Begin Da Silva recording] The FPD will present to the Angolan society a blueprint based on unity, and peaceful and democratic values. It will propose to peaceful and democratic parties an electoral alliance as an alternative to the construction of the second republic, consolidating peace, democratizing the state, and improving the living standards of Angolans. We stand for a democracy based on institutions embodying the wishes of the majority as expressed through the ballot box and national consensus. [end recording]

The FPD regards the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA, and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, as powerful war and terror machines of the past.

[Begin Da Silva recording] For instance, the MPLA claims that UNITA has destroyed the country by mining bridges, roads, and economic targets, and for having killed thousands of citizens. In its turn, UNITA says that the MPLA has destroyed the country through mismanagement and corruption. Both organizations are absolutely right.

Those two powerful war and terror machines have disrupted the traditional, moral, and civic values of Angolan society. In view of that, Angolans are unhappy and try to survive at all costs. It was as if (?trees have died) in Angola. Two those organizations were established with clear goals in mind, and at specific times. Without knowing it, the MPLA and UNITA are now something of the past. [end recording]

The FPD supports reviewing the Law on Political Parties, and has accused the government of mortgaging the country’s wealth by increasing the foreign debt by 20 percent by purchasing consumer goods to serve its election campaign.

Dos Santos Swears in New Government 25 Oct

*MB2610095491 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 26 Oct 91*

[Excerpt] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos yesterday swore in the new government members who were appointed on 21 October. [passage omitted]

*** UNITA To Reevaluate Foreign Investment**

*** Initiative Announced**

92AF0050A *Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese*
4 Oct 91 p a28

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is proposing to reevaluate all foreign investment carried out in Angola, placing particular emphasis on the potential of the projects and the way in which the negotiations for those projects were carried out. The initiative, which was announced in Luanda by UNITA's assistant minister for information, Norberto de Castro, should get under way after the electoral process has taken place and independently of the results of that process. The matter is being viewed with some alarm in the entrepreneurial circles already established in Angola, since everything, ranging from property titles of industrial plants that have already been recovered to legislation dealing with land ownership or fiscal legislation, can be called into question.

*** Companies React**

92AF0050B *Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese*
4 Oct 91 p 1

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is preparing to take a look at every type of foreign investment that has been made in Angola and, as soon as the electoral process is concluded, is going to demand the creation of a reevaluation commission, not just of the potential of each investment, but also of the way in which the negotiations for those investments were carried out.

This initiative will be taken whether UNITA comes out of the elections as the party in power or as the opposition, and it poses a question that is being viewed with great seriousness and with some alarm in the already established entrepreneurial circles of that African nation, since everything is beginning to be called into question, from the property titles of factories that have been recovered in the meanwhile to the land law and fiscal legislation.

The intention of reviewing all foreign investment projects in Angola that have been approved by the current government was announced by Norberto Castro, UNITA's assistant minister for information, during the course of the visit that a delegation of the Portuguese Industrial Association [AIP] recently paid to Luanda.

According to Helena Cerveira, who headed the AIP mission, "The continuation of Portuguese investment in Angola is not on trial here, but it is true that everything will have to be analyzed very carefully, because Angolans are increasingly interested in insuring that the target projects of investments and the way in which those investments are being made meet the real needs of the country and that everything is being done within the strictest legality."

MPLA Cadres: Quality and Competence

Helena Cerveira stated to EXPRESSO that she was "very favorably impressed" with the quality and the competence of the rank and file of the upper cadres of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], who did not hide the fact that it is inevitable that, in the short run, problems will begin to arise in the country's currency exchange situation, with the possibility that a devaluation of the currency may take place in October.

In the report containing the conclusions of the visit, which is to be presented to the AIP at the beginning of next week, Helena Cerveira makes note of the existence of a great receptiveness to Portuguese investment in spite of everything, and stresses "the irreversibility of the process of transformation from a planned economy to a market economy."

The AIP officials preceded to identify the political and economic situation of Angola and collected elements for the definition of strategies to be developed, for which the various contacts established with members of the MPLA government and high-ranking cadres of UNITA was fundamental.

During the course of the visit, a draft agreement was signed between the AIP and the Luanda Chamber of Commerce and Industry with the goal of training managers and upper-level Angolan cadres. An important component of this cooperation has to do with the furnishing of know-how for the holding of fairs, especially geared toward technical and technological assistance.

A Guide For Investing In Angola

During the visit, the AIP collected new data which make it possible for it to conclude that the Portuguese-speaking nations of Africa continue to constitute an "attractive sphere for the internationalization of small and medium-size Portuguese companies." In the opinion of Helena Cerveira, there are multiple factors that back up this conclusion, such as the historical and cultural proximity, "the clear preference of the consumers of those countries for Portuguese products, the direct or indirect familiarity with those markets and their respective potential, and the possibility of carrying out compatible projects within the dimension of the financial capabilities of small and medium-size businesses."

In spite of the still-existing risks—which lead to the necessity of great deliberateness at the moment of deciding to carry out the investments—the Angolan market can constitute the "first opening for the desirable

internationalization of the operations of small and medium-size Portuguese firms."

In order to help and systematize investment in Angola, the AIP is going to edit an "Investor's Guide To Angola" in collaboration with the Office for Foreign Investment. It will soon open a delegation in Luanda and it is planning to carry out a "Study of Opportunities for Portuguese Industrial Companies."

This group of initiatives is viewed by Helena Cerveira as "an important contribution to aid the Portuguese investor, who occupies an important place in matters concerning intentions to invest in Angola. Nearly 60 percent of the total of declarations delivered to the Office of Foreign Investment have a Portuguese origin. Twelve projects have already been approved, with particular prominence for the legalization of the civil construction companies that have been operating in Luanda for several years. In the short and medium term, another 150 or so projects may be approved."

However, the problem of inadequate support for investments provided to small and medium-size companies persists, with repercussions in the technical field, as is demonstrated by the fact that technical and legal errors have arisen in more than 120 investment projects presented by Portuguese companies in Angola. Helena Cerveira goes on to talk about the lack of support in this area (in spite of the actions taken by the delegates of ICEP [Portuguese Foreign Trade Institute] and ICP [expansion not given]), to which is added the absence of "necessary and adequate" financial support.

Botswana

Mineral Exploration Accord Signed With Namibia

MB2510213091 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network
in English 1910 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Botswana and Namibia's mineral resources ministers, Mr. Archibald Mogwe, and Toiva ya Toiva, have issued a joint communique in which they declare cooperation between their two countries in mineral (exploration) and exploitation.

The communique issued at the end of a visit by the Namibian delegation to Botswana, led by Mr. Toiva, says the matters discussed during the visit at both ministerial and official levels included mining legislations and regulations, mineral agreements, diamond affairs, as well as the fundamentals of the conversion of aging mining towns into independent [word indistinct] industrial centers.

The Namibian delegation also paid a courtesy call to the President, Dr. Quett Masire, this morning.

Before returning home the delegation, accompanied by the Botswana officials, visited the diamond valuing and sorting operations at Orapa House, the Botswana manufacturing company, the Jwaneng Mine, and the copper nickel mine in

Selebi-Phikwe, as well as industrial sites in both Gaborone and Selebi-Phikwe. While in Selebi-Phikwe the delegation paid a courtesy call on the mayor and town clerk. The delegation expressed appreciation of what it termed the pragmatic and long-term approach of the government of Botswana in mineral development through the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs.

Malawi

Exile Said To Launch Malawian Democratic Party

MB2510133191 Johannesburg NEW NATION
in English 25-31 Oct 91 p 3

[Text] Johannesburg-based Malawian economist, George Mkali, is spearheading efforts to challenge the one-party rule of self-appointed Malawian life-president, Dr. Hastings Banda.

The exiled Mkali told NEW NATION he had joined forces with some of the 150,000 south African-based Malawians and would be launching the Malawian Democratic Party (MDP) later this month. He said the party would be committed to non-violent strategies and aimed at disseminating information about Banda's "authoritarian and dictatorial rule."

Mkali said Banda's repression of intellectuals had been virtually unreported and his party sought to redress this. He said Banda had been so successful at quelling any form of uprising in Malawi that most people had opted for exile.

According to the latest statistics, 2-million Malawians are in exile. There are more Malawian doctors in Manchester City than there are inside the country and 33 percent of Botswana University staff are Malawians.

Mkali said Banda consolidated his repressive rule in the wake of the 1958 cabinet crisis. That year Banda's cabinet resigned en masse following the sacking of a minister.

Banda responded by inviting a foreign army—rumoured to be South African forces—to support his rule.

Repression has continued unabated. Repressive measures have included the public hanging of one of Banda's former colleagues in 1968, the ambush and murder of three cabinet ministers in 1987 and the massacre of 20 civilians by the police last year.

There have also been many detentions without trial. Malawi's only brain neurologist, Dr. George Ntafu, was detained in June last year. But, the most well-known victim is recently released poet, Jack Mapanje, who was held for 14 years without. [incomplete sentence as published]

Mozambique

Opposition Official Views President's Dismissal

MB2510114891 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Report on interview with PPPM interim Deputy President Miguel Mabote by unidentified reporter; place and date not given]

[Excerpt] Mariano Janeiro, interim president of the Mozambique People's Progress Party [PPPM], has been dismissed from his post following a meeting of the PPPM Central Nucleus. This was revealed in a communiqué received at our newsdesk signed by PPPM Interim Deputy President Miguel Mabote.

Miguel Mabote explained the reasons which led to the dismissal of interim President Mariano Janeiro:

[Begin recording] [Mabote] Well, there were a number of reasons. The decision was made, however, after examining the statement he made on television last Sunday [20 October]. We noted a great deal of contradiction between his statement and the interview given by Dr. Padimbe Kamati [founding chairman]. That is why we decided to dismiss him from the party.

I recall that he spoke of 2 billion (?meticals). We have never spoken of 2 billion. We only said 1 billion [words indistinct].

[Unidentified reporter] You said there were many disagreements. You have just mentioned one of them. What other disagreements were there?

[Mabote] Well, there are other disagreements. There are other disagreements. Mariano Janeiro made a number of other false statements, like the return of Dr. Padimbe Kamati from Portugal. So far, we do not know the exact date of his return. Mariano Janeiro was, however, able to tell the press that he will return on the 29th of this month, which is false.

[Reporter] The party felt that these reasons were sufficient to dismiss him?

[Mabote] No, there are many other reasons involved. I cannot list them spontaneously right now.

[Reporter] Could you, all the same, give us a picture of what is exactly happening so that we may know what led to this decision?

[Mabote] Mariano Janeiro has been ...[pauses] I mean, he is a very dangerous, very biased [as heard] man. I say this, firstly, because we know that he was previously a Mozambican National Union [Unamo] member. That is one of the reasons. He was a Unamo member. So far, we don't have his registration card. That is one of the reasons. Well, there are other well-founded reasons but ...[changes thought] Finally, we decided to dismiss him from the party.

[Reporter] Can you prove that he is a Unamo member?

[Mabote] Our proof is that he confessed. He told me to accompany him to Unamo headquarters to withdraw his membership there. I told him that is a personal problem.

[Reporter] We then contacted Mariano Janeiro who categorically denied that he had been dismissed from the PPPM Presidency.

[Janeiro] At this very time, I am still the PPPM interim president and I have not been dismissed. The people who claim to have dismissed me said they informed Dr. Padimbe Kamati of my dismissal by telephone. I contacted Mrs. Kamati who told me, however, that they were unaware of my dismissal. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Army Destroys 18 Renamo Camps; 76 Rebels Killed

MB2610120691 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] The General Staff of the Mozambican Armed Forces says the Army killed 76 Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels, and captured 18 others in operations carried out last week in six provinces. The press officer for General Staff said 18 Renamo camps were destroyed in these operations, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition was captured.

* Bank Governor Discusses Economic Reforms

92AF0051F Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 4 Oct 91 p 3

[Interview with Adriano Maleiane, Governor of the Bank of Mozambique, by Jose Manuel Vasconcelos]

[Text] The process of liberalizing the Mozambican economy has already begun. Foreign investors are arriving and inflation has receded.

[Vasconcelos] What is the strategic orientation of the monetary and exchange rate policy, and how will this be utilized for Mozambique's development?

[Maleiane] The Central Bank has followed all the transformations through which the country has passed, both political and economic. Since 1984, when the Economic Action Plan was created, the intention was to gradually change the State's form of economic orientation. From that point on, the Bank of Mozambique's range of activities was also being altered, around the new orientation. With the approval of the new constitution in November 1990, the economy became fundamentally a function of market forces. Which means that the Central Bank has to restructure itself into an active support for the economy. In the first place, it must work within a stabilization policy, which means containing inflation.

[Vasconcelos] Despite everything, Mozambique is experiencing significantly high rates of inflation!

[Maleiane] Not really. It needs to be said that we have come from an inflation rate of 163.3 percent in 1987—the year when the economic restructuring program began—to a rate of around 33 percent. The most recent rate, from July 1991, cannot very well be ignored given the conditions that Mozambique is experiencing. For that reason, the strategy has been to continue with the stabilization policies.

Privatizations

[Vasconcelos] Is privatization of Mozambican enterprises anticipated?

[Maleiane] It is indeed anticipated, but within the framework of the economic restructuring policies. Within that framework, we will define policies that, while continuing to be strict, will not contribute to strangulation of the domestic business sector.

[Vasconcelos] Will the war situation Mozambique is experiencing affect development plans?

[Maleiane] I will not say that they will emerge unscathed. What I will admit is that the war creates greater difficulties. This is because, for example, our economy is based on agriculture. Some 50 percent of our GDP comes from agriculture, which in turn absorbs some 85 percent of our population. The war situation has created production problems. But the country is large, and there are protected zones where the economy functions. It is clear that if a war situation did not exist, the results would be better. Throughout these years, we have had GDP increases of slightly more than four percent. We have thus recorded some growth, but the war situation significantly affects that growth.

[Vasconcelos] Several times we have heard the Mozambican authorities declare they are open to foreign investment. In the face of the changes in economic and political orientation, and taking the war scenario as a backdrop, what has been the success of these publicity campaigns directed toward foreign investors?

[Maleiane] The process is going relatively well. In terms of numbers the results are still not very significant. In cumulative terms, foreign direct investment is at this time around \$300 million. But that amount is not enough for a country as poor as Mozambique.

Foreign Investment

We continue to bet heavily on foreign direct investment. Our foreign debt situation is very serious. Debt service, without significant restructuring, is on the order of five times exports. That is, if we do not promote foreign direct investment and do not reschedule our debt, any growth process under these scenarios would at the least be very difficult. But the first steps have already been taken and some 120 enterprises have already been privatized. The privatizations that have occurred, in some cases, were through joint-ventures with foreign firms.

The majority, however, were turned over to Mozambican private firms. For all those reasons, we can say that the process is on the right track.

[Vasconcelos] What nationality are the principal foreign investors in Mozambique?

[Maleiane] Fortunately, we have broad diversification of investors. In addition, our strategy is not to define relative positions among them, if only so as not to discourage anyone. Americans, English, Portuguese, Italians, and Germans are among the first. But when we have opportunities to speak with our Portuguese friends we tell them that they should be the first. For obvious reasons. And for that reason we want them to do much more. But we really have a very diversified portfolio of foreign investors.

[Vasconcelos] What are the target activity sectors for the investment?

[Maleiane] Agriculture and industry. Interested parties are also beginning to emerge in the tourism sector. But that activity should be complemented with others, specifically agriculture. And it should also lead to the creation of infrastructure. In industry, mining stands out from the rest.

Infrastructure

[Vasconcelos] Is the Mozambican Government developing a specific plan to create the infrastructure to support tourism?

[Maleiane] It is indeed. A program supported by the World Bank, to rehabilitate some primary roads, is in progress. At the domestic level, the government itself is developing efforts to rehabilitate some tourism itineraries. Therefore, this is not a mere show. There is an actual effort to rehabilitate some infrastructure that will permit tourism development. If only because it is one of the sectors with the greatest potential for increasing revenue. It is sufficient to recall that in the past we had revenue on the order of \$150 million. Potential exists. People need only to believe. But I recognize that all this depends upon the progress of the war we are experiencing.

[Vasconcelos] Has the support of international organizations and third countries to Mozambique been sufficient?

[Maleiane] For our current projects, and for our level of development, the support is good but insufficient. But we also recognize that external support cannot resolve all our problems. I would say that, until now, we have succeeded in obtaining what we consider the minimum required support from external donors and financial sources. For areas such as education and health, we should have had much more support. For the country to grow we will need capable cadres, and it is necessary not only to build the schools, but also to have the capacity to

put them into operation. Whenever we speak with our trading partners, donors, and financial sources, we raise that issue.

[Vasconcelos] Are you optimistic about the initiation of the peace talks?

[Maleiane] I am. The world is changing. People no longer look on war as a means of doing anything. They are more geared toward cooperation instead of confrontation. And I am convinced that it is possible. There must be understanding between Mozambicans. Peace is necessary for our survival. The efforts undertaken by our government are moving in that direction. The earlier peace comes, the better!

Namibia

Nujoma Comments at Oanob Dam Opening 25 Oct

MB2510212091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2105 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Report by Carmen Honey]

[Text] Windhoek Oct 25 SAPA—The availability of water is one of the key facets hampering Namibia's development, President Sam Nujoma said on Friday.

"While our country is endowed with a wealth of various natural resources, their development and exploitation is hampered by a lack of one vital resource that is water," Mr Nujoma said at the official opening of the R[rand]41 million Oanob Dam in the Rehoboth District south of Windhoek.

Commending the "exclusively Namibian" nature of the project designed, planned and built by the Department of Water Affairs and with significant involvement from the private sector, Mr Nujoma said: "This is the sort of partnership between state and private sector venture which the government wishes to encourage".

He called the dam with a 30 million cubic meter storage capacity and 55 metre high wall an example of Namibian expertise illustrating the capability and potential available in the country.

"If we as a nation can harness our energies, pool our resources, combine our efforts, and together make use of the many, sometimes unexploited, talents that we have, we can achieve our goal of making this country and people a prosperous nation.

"This project is, in its own way, an example of reconciliation and nation building," Mr Nujoma said of the first dam to be built in the country since 1986 and the first in an independent Namibia.

He said Rehoboth has been one of the fastest growing towns in the country, but this forward development had been threatened by the absence of an adequate water supply.

"I am sure that it (the Oanob Dam) will serve as a bright example to all Namibians to see what can be achieved by hard work, faith in ourselves and our abilities to deliver the goods to our people on time," Mr Nujoma said.

"The doors to development of this area are now open, opportunities have been created for industrial and commercial ventures to be established in Rehoboth."

In his short address, the minister of agriculture, water and rural development, Mr Gert Hanekom, said it was hoped that the same technology used at Oanob, for the first time in Namibia, would also be used in the proposed hydro-electric scheme at Epupa on the Kunene River bordering Angola.

The dam is the first structure in which pulverised fuel ash was used extensively as a partial substitute for cement.

Noting that great attention was given to preserving the ecology of the site both during construction after, Mr Hanekom appealed to diplomats present to forward a request to their governments for assistance.

"We want to give the assurance that what you give would not be wasted," Mr Hanekom said.

"We waited a long time for our independence, we do not intend destroying our heritage."

The dam, which is about one third full at the moment, has enough water to supply Rehoboth for two years, according to a water affairs official, Mr Adrian Cashman.

Swaziland

King Concerned About Economy, Unemployment

MB0311175591 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network
in English 1600 GMT 3 Nov 91

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Mr. Obed Dlamini, said His Majesty King Mswati III has expressed concern about the creation of a platform for economic development in Swaziland.

He was speaking through the minister of finance, Mr. Sibusiso Barnabas Dlamini, at the International Credit Union Day held at the University of Swaziland. Mr. Dlamini said the king has further expressed concern about unemployment and strikes. He said credit unions would not eradicate the problem of unemployment and strikes but would help reduce the alarming rate of [word indistinct]. According to Mr. Dlamini, if credit unions are afforded growth they will help reduce strikes in that employers will tend to concentrate on creating their financial base as against confronting the employer for more pay. [sentence as heard]

He mentioned that a country will not be economically developed if there is a big gap in the real per capita earnings. [passage omitted]

King in 'Strong Support' of Tinkhundla System
MB0811100991 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER
in English 8 Nov 91 p 1

[Report by Comfort Dlamini: "Ingwenyama's [lion, referring to the king] Tinkhundla [traditional community councils] plea: Let's improve, not abandon system"]

[Text] His Majesty King Mswati III has come out in strong support for the Tinkhundla [traditional community councils] system of government against calls that it should be abandoned.

The Ingwenyama [lion referring to the king] acknowledged calls made by some people that the system should be done away with but openly wondered what would be left in its place since "this system is Swazi."

His Majesty the King explained that the purpose of the committee led by Prince Masitsela was to go around the country getting ideas to improve the Tinkhundla system of government.

"....I have heard that some people are calling for the complete abandonment of the system. This system is Swazi. It was felt that it needed to be reviewed.....And it should not be abandoned," the Ingwenyama said.

The King said he had been keenly following the progress of the committee led by Prince Masitsela, noting that some people spoke constructively while others were destructive in their contributions.

The Ingwenyama was speaking at the Engabezweni Royal Kraal on Wednesday evening when he blessed 15 newly appointed chiefs, two of which were from the KaNgwane Homeland. He noted that Swazis had adopted foreign ideologies which were neither relevant nor suitable for Swazi lifestyle.

The King also requested the chiefs to adhere to the traditional way of life and not adopt exotic cultures as these later confused Swazi culture.

The King also expressed great alarm over reports that modern law permitted subjects to sue or lay charges against their chiefs.

"If I remember well this never happened during the reign of King Sobhuza II. While I admit that chiefs are also capable of doing wrong, the procedure is that whosoever is offended by chief should report to the King.

"I recall an incident in which a chief was reportedly found guilty of murdering a person for ritual purposes. He was reported to the King. It was the King that advised police to arrest him following the offence," His majesty said.

He said the threats that were posed by modern law to chiefs had deprived chiefs of the respect they deserved from their subjects.

The King made special emphasis to all chiefs to respect their subjects if they expected their subjects to do likewise to them.

"You have been appointed to represent your King in your respective areas. When a bride gets to her new home, some people sit down and explain the way of living that is followed at her new home. She is expected to obey all that she is told to do and not to do.

"You are like a bride. Those that have been in the community leadership field will teach you how things are done there. Respect and take their advice," the King said.

Mbabane Speakers Condemn System

MB041110191 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND
in English 4 Nov 91 pp 1, 24

[Report by Nimrod Mabuza: " 'Tinkhundla [traditional community councils] Must Go' System is a Monster"]

[Text] The Tinkhundla [traditional community councils] system was yesterday unanimously condemned with an assortment of unsavoury descriptions levelled against it.

Speakers under the inkhundla [traditional community council] of Mbabane called for the immediate abolition of the system.

They likened the tinkhundla system to a monster, la-mlambo [multi-headed snake], and the dreaded AIDS disease.

This was during the meeting between the vusela committee led by Prince Masitsela and the people, held at the Coronation Park.

The meeting was marked with the presence of many police officers. Others were in uniform and others were in plain clothes.

During the proceedings other policemen were busy taking notes and one speaker made note of the conduct of the officers.

However, the speaker, Ms. Zodwa Mkhonta was assured by Prince Masitsela that speakers will not be victimised.

In describing the tinkhundla system, Mkhonta said it is like a monster. She said people are muzzled from voicing out their opinion.

"People are tired of tinkhundla. They are muzzled under the 1973 decree. The decree must be lifted," she said.

She called for the unbanning of political parties in Swaziland. She said in a multi-party democracy there is peace.

Mkhonta said in all the countries that practice multi-party democracy, there is peace.

She told the vusela committee, which has been telling people in the other centres that multi-party democracy breeds violence, exist in one party States.

Mkhonta spoke against corruption and greed. She said greed is destroying the country. She said in the process the populace gets neglected.

She called for the eradication of nepotism. She said people are appointed in positions not on merit but because of their social status or because they are going to defend the system.

Glenrose Dlamini said tinkhundla could be likened to la-mlambo because she cannot clearly define them.

She said tinkhundla could be identified as Imbokodvo [grinding stone; right-wing party], Liqoqo [former Supreme Council of State] or Central Committee.

Dlamini said if the system is the Liqoqo 'we all know what they did to us'.

"The Liqoqo by ousting the then Queen Regent Dzeliwe committed a sin which I believe no Swazi will ever forgive them. How can we then review Liqoqo. Let's kick it out," she said.

She said the nation cannot be expected to review the Central Committee. She said its crimes are worse.

"If the tinkhundla is Imbokodvo, we know that it has done worse for the workers. Imbokodvo has created a goldmine for the whites and a ghetto for the blacks," she said.

She said the Imbokodvo or the government has been and is still deaf to cries from the public.

Dlamini said the government has no respect for public opinion.

"How many times has the public complained about Mndeni (Indvuna of Tinkhundla). How many times have workers complained about Nsibandze Ben, former Minister of Labour and Public Services?," she asked.

Nsibandze has been recently demoted to the post of Regional Administrator for the Hhohho region and he was chairman of yesterday's meeting.

University Closes Indefinitely Following Boycotts

MB2510080591 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 25 Oct 91 pp 1, 24

[Report by Vusie Ginindza: "Varsity Closed"]

[Text] The University of Swaziland has been closed, indefinitely, following a week long class boycott by students.

Students from both the Kwaluseni and Luyengo campuses were ordered to go home at 12 noon yesterday, after they failed to meet a deadline to return to class.

A last minute decision by the students to return to school was ignored by the administration.

The resolution was made when the deadline had expired.

The students left the campus peacefully.

A directive from the University Council issued on Wednesday evening called on the students to return to class between 8.00am and 10.00am yesterday in terms of a resolution by the Council.

A notice to all students, signed by Prince Phinda Chairman of the Council, dated October 23, 1991, that was prepared after the meeting read:

"At its meeting, held on Wednesday, 23 October, 1991, at Kwaluseni, Council noted with great concern that:

—Students of the University were continuing with the boycott, despite repeated appeals from the Senate to end the boycott.

—There were increasing acts of violence, intimidation to both staff and students, and destruction of University property.

"Council, noting that the University Senate has taken steps to end the dispute, is instructing all students to resume classes as from 8.00am on Thursday, 24 October, 1991. Council further resolved that if students are not back in class by 10.00am, the University will close and students must vacate the University premises by 12.00 noon on 24 October, 1991.

"The University is requesting parents, relatives and guardians of the University students to take note of this directive. In the meantime, students are urged to respect University property and ensure safety of all members of the University."

Yesterday the students did not go back to class, instead they convened an emergency meeting in which it was resolved that they resume classes.

A hastily prepared memorandum addressed to the Registrar, announcing the abandonment of the boycott and resumption of classes was furnished to the Dean of Students Affairs, Mr Simon Nkambule at 9.57am. It read:

"Be informed that students have resolved to go back to class as per resolution taken at 9.45am in the MPH (Multi-Purpose Hall).

"However, it does not mean that they were in agreement with your unprocedural objection to article 4.2 of the SRC [Student Representative Council] Constitution."

This memo was signed by the SRC Vice Secretary General, Ms Nelsile Dube.

In an interview, the Dean of Student Affairs, Mr Simon Nkambule, said the decision by the students came very late and he could not withdraw the decision by the Council on his own.

"First of all, the students were to go back between 8.00am and 10.00am but they decided to go to a meeting, of which I was not officially informed, nor did any SRC representative come to inform me of the mood of the meeting.

"Secondly, I was the only one within the University premises from the Administration and for a decision like this to be changed calls for the whole administration to meet and decide," he said.

Mr Benedict Tsabedze, President of the SRC, said it was very inconsiderate for the Administration to close the University.

"The Administration does not respect the very constitution it approved. This was a very minor issue for the Administration to choose to close the University. All students wanted was a rapport [as published]. We asked the Administration to meet the students but all that happened was the Pro-Vice Chancellor who not only surprised the students but also shocked his 29 men entourage.

Instead of addressing the students, from both campuses, he pulled out a memo and read it, directing the students to go back to class, and left, leaving behind his perplexed delegation and 1,800 students confused."

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Lydia Makhubu, and Pro-Vice Chancellor, Prof Glen Magagula were reported in a meeting in Mbabane at the time of going to press.

UNHCR Official Cited on Influx of Refugees

MB0311153891 Mbabane *THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND SUNDAY* in English 3 Nov 91 p 2

[Report by Hinson Ngwenya]

[Text] Several refugees from various African countries affected by the wave of political changes sweeping through Africa have arrived in the country to seek political asylum.

They are from Ghana, Somalia, Zambia, Ethiopia and South Africa. The United High Commission for Refugees [as published], Mr Christopher Thorne, said there are several refugees from African countries flowing to Swaziland and said details would be made available later.

According to reliable sources the refugees are booked at various lodging centres around Mbabane, where they are waiting for local authorities to prepare documents granting them political asylum here.

The refugees explained to local authorities that they were forced by politically related situations to leave their countries and have chosen to escape to Swaziland via the neighbouring South Africa.

About 20 Somalians surrendered themselves to the police at Oshoek and from there were taken to the immigration department in the Ministry of Interior and Immigration for interviews.

The refugees from Somalia comprised men only. They were each carrying bags loaded with a few clothes and were complaining they were exhausted with starvation and walking long distances.

The *Times-Sunday* reliably learnt that they flew to South Africa via Botswana and hitch-hiked all the way to the Oshoek border.

The seven refugees from Ghana came through the Lavumisa border where they explained their situation to the police there.

The refugees from Zaire included two policemen who however dressed in their own clothes. A handful of Zambians were latest to arrive in the country.

From Lavumisa entered the refugees from South Africa who according to reliable sources have been granted Political Asylum. [sentence as published] They are said to be from Natal.

Somalia has experienced the downfall of president Siad Barre in a coup.

Meanwhile Zaire has experienced chaos and looting caused by the country's army.

Interior Minister on Definition of 'Refugees'

MB0511082791 Mbabane *Radio Swaziland Network* in English 1600 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Text] The minister of interior and immigration, Prince Sobandla, says that people that move to and from Swaziland and their home country are not refugees but tourists or traders.

Answering questions in the Senate, Prince Sobandla said Swaziland adheres strictly to the international definition of refugees. He said in Swaziland, like elsewhere, refugees do have a right to be employed, as this helps them to lead normal lives.

Zambia

Agriculture Minister Comments on Cabinet, Tasks

MB0711210591 London BBC *World Service* in English 1705 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Text] One of the new [Zambian] ministers is white farmer and economist Dr. Guy Scott, who has landed the important agriculture portfolio. On the line to Lusaka,

John Mukela asked Dr. Scott if he thought President Chiluba had selected a good solid team:

[Scott] John, yes, I do. It is always difficult getting the best of all possible worlds, but I think this has been a very clever balancing act. It got the right technical people into the ministries where immediate action is needed. It satisfied most of the other sort of political balancing requirement. I think this team will do very well for a start.

[Mukela] Now, why did it take so long to choose this Cabinet, do you think?

[Scott] In fact, I don't know because I didn't choose it, but I doubt that you could call four days or sort of five days a very long time to create a Cabinet and at the same time take care of all the various security problems, and everything else. I don't think it took a long time. In short, that's my answer to that question.

[Mukela] Now, some people whose input to the Movement for Multiparty Democracy [MMD] can be said to have been quite significant have been left out. Surely, they will be saying this is unfair, and they will be crying foul.

[Scott] That's for them to tell you, but it's like getting a quart into a pint bottle. There are far more people who deserve some sort of reward than there are rewards—if you like—if you choose to regard ministerial posts as rewards. I actually don't think they are rewards. They are more obligations; they are more tasks. I think it's churlish of the people to actually complain on that ground.

[Mukela] Now, you have been appointed minister of agriculture. What will be your first step? This is a crucial ministry.

[Scott] Well, the first step that's effectively already been taken is to take control of the maize collection, marketing, storage, importation, and distribution. Maize has actually become a very critical problem here in Zambia. Government policies over the past two or three years have effectively left us with a severe shortage. It's not a very severe crisis situation, but a sort of manageable but nonetheless crisis situation.

[Mukela] The morale among farmers is very low. How do you intend to jacked up that picture?

[Scott] I think morale among farmers in the last week has picked up enormously. They have the same hopes for change of government as we do, and as most common Zambians do. I think they expect that the mismanagement of the last, well, 17 years anyway, is over. There is tremendous enthusiasm and goodwill from them, and I think as long as we don't completely hash up our policy we will get an enormous response from them.

[Mukela] Now, you are a white Zambian. How do you see yourself fitting in in this Cabinet?

[Scott] Well [laughs], I mean I see myself fitting in the same way as a Bemba or a Lozi or a Ngoni would fit in. This is not a racialistic or tribalistic country. People get

on very well together. It's only government and party that sometimes create this sort of division. (?Ethnic) divisions are not there.

[Mukela] So, the Cabinet itself is representative of the broad diversity of the MMD, and the regional balance has been maintained, you would say.

[Scott] I think there is reasonably good balance in racial and tribal terms. But after all, that's not the sole purpose of a Cabinet anyway. I mean, we should accept, I think, sometime that if you pick the best people for the jobs at the time, you may end up with a slight imbalance here or there.

Chiluba: Talks With IMF, World Bank Expected

MB0711212291 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Text] The new Zambian Government will soon be meeting the donor community to discuss Zambia's arrears with the International Monetary Fund [IMF], and the World Bank. President Frederick Chiluba said at a news conference in Lusaka today that as soon as Finance Minister Emmanuel Kasonde is ready, government will move fast in putting into place proposals for presentation to the donor community. He said the international community was ready to work with his new government, but that the government needs to have a concrete proposal before meeting the donor community.

The IMF and World Bank suspended aid to Zambia in September after the country failed to clear out \$20 million arrears due to lack of foreign exchange. The action made Zambia lose up to \$300 million in aid.

Zimbabwe

EC Suspends Beef Exports Due to Disease

MB0511190791 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English 1500 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Zimbabwe has suspended all exports of beef and dairy products to the European Community [EC] following an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease at a farm north of the capital, Harare. Zimbabwe's director of Veterinary Services, Mr. Stuart Hargreaves, said the suspension would remain in effect until the extent of the spread of the disease has been ascertained.

The chairman of the Cattle Producers' Association, Mr. (Graham Franby), said the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease was a big blow to the industry, which was beginning to benefit from exports to the EC.

Lost Income Viewed

MB0611100391 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2308 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Harare Nov 5 SAPA—Zimbabwe stands to lose about ZD [Zimbabwe dollars] 120 million annually in foreign currency from the suspension on Monday of all exports of beef and dairy products following the fresh outbreak of contagious foot-and-mouth disease in Mvurwi, the ZIANA news agency reports.

"After resuming trade with the EC (European Community) last year, we were earning plus or minus ZD18000 per ton and we were supplying about 600 tons of beef per month to those countries," Cattle Producers' Association Chairman Graham Franceys said.

He said it would take up to three months to determine whether the disease was under control in Mvurwi, a rich EC catchment area. In the meantime, his association

would look for other export markets while the disease was being brought under control.

"If we can't sell to the EC we will try and see if we can establish other markets, while the situation is being corrected," he said.

The outbreak, the 76th primary outbreak since 1931, is a major blow to Zimbabwe's efforts to re-establish itself and fulfil its export quota of 9100 tons to the EC following the lifting of the 1989 ban on exports when it experienced its worst outbreak in 20 years.

That ban cost Zimbabwe more than ZD100 million worth of exports.

The director of veterinary services, Dr Stuart Hargreaves, said his department was "depopulating" cattle from the farm where the disease had occurred to vaccination zones.

Burkina Faso

Opposition Leaders Issue Ultimatum

AB2710154591 Paris AFP in French 1441 GMT
27 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Ouagadougou, 27 Oct (AFP)—The five presidential candidates tapped by the Burkinabe opposition for the presidential elections have issued an ultimatum to President Blaise Compaore and his government about beginning negotiations between now and 1 November in order to get the country out of the current political crisis. [passage omitted]

They reaffirmed in a communique that "holding a sovereign national conference can bring the best solution to the many-sided crisis that our country is facing."

The five officials affirmed that they "reserve the right to undertake any actions to improve the situation," without specifying the import. "In the event of a blockage, which is not hoped for, everything suggests that there would not be an opposition candidate, but very probably no elections" either, the communique says. [passage omitted]

The five officials denounced the "continued infiltrations of bands of Liberian fighters into our country." These "infiltrations," the communique says, "do not impress our people at all, and least of all our army." [passage omitted]

Liberia

Houphouet Assures Sawyer on Arms

AB0511214091 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 05 Nov 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Despite the problem of the ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] rebels, the Liberian peace process seems to be moving slowly ahead. According to an agreement reached in Yamoussoukro in Ivory Coast last week, the warring factions are to be disarmed and confined to barracks within 60 days. And now, according to Liberia's interim president, Amos Sawyer, an agreement has been reached with Ivory Coast president barring the movement of arms through Ivory Coast to rebels led by Charles Taylor. President Sawyer has been speaking about the agreement with President Houphouet-Boigny in Monrovia, from where Klon Hine telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] At a news conference yesterday, interim President Sawyer said that he had been promised by Ivory Coast President Houphouet-Boigny that Ivorian borders will be patrolled and policed to ensure that no arms pass through the Ivory Coast to Liberia. Dr. Sawyer said that before the Yamoussoukro meeting, he had received reports of a convoy of arms passing through the Ivory Coast to Taylor-held territory.

An Ivorian newspaper, LE NOUVEL HORIZON, had reported that three vehicles had delivered arms and ammunition to Mr. Taylor from Burkina Faso through the Ivorian border town of Danane. Dr. Sawyer said that he had informed the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Committee of Five about the situation, and then the Ivorian president had given him this assurance.

Interim President Sawyer said that he was pleased with the results of the Yamoussoukro meeting, and he applauded Charles Taylor for signing the peace accord.

Meanwhile, the chief military information officer at ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], Lieutenant Colonel (Allaula), says that ECOMOG troops will shortly make their first moves into Charles Taylor-held territory. Lt. Col. (Allaula), quoted by a local newspaper here, said that a four-man ECOMOG delegation headed by deputy field commander General Agbamasu, who is from Ghana, will leave for Taylor's headquarters this week to discuss the technical details. Lt. Col. (Allaula) said that discussions will be held about erecting checkpoints in NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] administrative zones, and about setting up buffer zones with neighboring countries. The idea behind these buffer zones is to stop the fighting between Taylor's forces and ULIMO. [end recording]

Well, it looks as if ECOMOG hopes to contain the ULIMO problem with the help of buffer zones. On the line to Charles Taylor's rebel headquarters at Gbarnga, Robin White asked spokesman Tom Woewiyu whether he thought the ECOMOG measures would stop the fighting.

[Begin recording] [Woewiyu] No, Robin. This does not solve the problem. In fact, the problem is intensified. In line with the fact that we are actually fighting with ULIMO. Those that go to these conferences and make these commitments, when they come back, they do not keep them, because Sierra Leone is not committed to this peace process and is doing everything to see to it that the peace process does not continue, so I do not know how ECOMOG is going to get in there to stop this fighting, because they may have to fight ULIMO in order to cut them off.

[White] So, where exactly is fighting with ULIMO going on at the moment?

[Woewiyu] It is around the border areas, in the immediate border areas. They are running like jack-rabbits across the river and coming back at different, different points. It is no problem for us: ULIMO, we can put under control, one-two-three, if we had not committed ourselves to the leaders of ECOWAS not to enter Sierra Leonean territory. And if this continues, we may have to

do that, and we will have to go as far as is necessary in order for this not to happen again.

[White] Mr. Woewiyu, why do you not ask ECOMOG to deal with the problem of ULIMO rather than threatening Sierra Leone?

[Woewiyu] I am not threatening Sierra Leone. This problem was brought on by Momoh himself. He has known for many years when all of these....[changes thought] Before this conflict started, we had warned him. During this conflict we have warned him that these groups were moving into Sierra Leone. Obviously, he must have put them together for whatever his reason is, and he must deal with the consequence now. We are not threatening Sierra Leone. It is Sierra Leone that is threatening the peace in Liberia.

[White] Yes, but why do you not ask ECOMOG to deal with the problem.

[Woewiyu] Well, ECOMOG has agreed to deal with the problem. It is a matter of working out how ECOMOG is going to do that. Sierra Leone, Guinea, and all these that have ECOMOG troops on both ends of the spectrum must commit themselves to having ECOMOG resolve the problem. If Sierra Leone is now intensifying its fight against us while we are preparing to allow ECOMOG to take over the border control, then we do not understand if Sierra Leone is committed to this peace process at all. [end recording]

Mali

Defense Ministry Organizes News Conference

AB0511095591 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 3 Nov 91

[Excerpts] Early yesterday evening, the Ministry of National Defense and Internal Security organized a news conference on the recent Armed Forces seminar. The topic of the news conference was: What Type of Army in the Third Republic? The meeting took place in the

Defense Ministry conference room and was chaired by Major Modibo Sidibe, permanent undersecretary of the ministry. It was also attended by many officers of all corps of the Army. Here is a report by Gnata Coulibaly.

[Coulibaly] This first meeting between national press reporters and the military since the 26 March changeover was very necessary, first, because national press reporters have always complained about their inability to gain access to the right information concerning the Army. This has forced them to merely deal with interpretations which can only be based on rumors as was noted with the situation prevailing in the north of the country.

Second, the Army is now aware of the need to communicate with the people in the context of the multiparty system. This explains why the minister of national defense and internal security made it a point to meet with reporters shortly before this news conference to clear what he called a misunderstanding about two articles published in SCORPION and YELEN [light in Bambara], and to reassure the press and public opinion of the Army's readiness to conform to the requirements of change.

This preliminary meeting was useful. Once the misunderstanding had been cleared, the national press reporters showed interest in all the issues on the agenda: The Army in the Third Republic; the adoption of new legislation, statutes, and rules; the revalorization of the condition of soldiers; the Army's ability to ensure security all over the country; approval for continued investigations within the Army; and, of course, relations between the Army and the media. [passage omitted]

The lesson which should be drawn from this news conference is that the Army seems determined to meet the challenge of change. First, it showed this by initiating this news conference, even though it was slightly compelled to do so by current events, and second, by the type of officers chosen to answer the questions. All of them were young officers as well as technocrats who have replaced those we can call the big shots of the Army. Let us hope this initiative will be pursued.

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